

# the mcgill Daily

Volume 78, Number 100, Monday, April 3, 1989

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THRUST

CRUNCH!



LEON TROTSKY HAS SECOND THOUGHTS ABOUT  
FINDING A HOME FOR THE FRIENDLY LITTLE WALRUS

## CORPORATE CONTROL





# EVENTS

## TUESDAY, APRIL 4TH

Northern Studies Film Series: presents *People of Utkiauk*, A Leam/Alaska production on the Inupiaq in the North Slope Borough.  
Symposium: Development and Peace Activities at McGill: 1) Guest Speaker: Dr. Eugene Doneler, McGill International. Union 107/108, 2:00 p.m. 2)

Discussion: McGill Students and C.I.D.A.'s "Youth Initiative Program". Union 107/108, 3:30 p.m.  
Project Ploughshares: (McGill's Peace Group) General Meeting, Newman Centre, 3484 Peel. New meeting time: 6:00 p.m.  
Students' Society Council Meeting: Last Meeting of the Year! Union 107/108, 7:00 p.m.  
Amnesty International: Letter writing meeting, Union 425/426, 7:00 p.m.

McGill Folk Society: Every Tuesday at 8:00 p.m. till late. Yellow Door, 3625 Aymer. New members welcome. All types of Folk Music.

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# the mcgill Daily Final Thrust

## "Mutiny!"

Students' Society heard more voices cry "mutiny!" than usual this year, as two influential groups campaigned and won student approval for their autonomy.

The Legal Aid Clinic and Post Graduate Students' Society (PGSS) hoisted their own flags this year, splitting away from a society which they say no longer represents their interests. Other student associations are threatening to follow suit, and the Québec Public Interest Research Group (QPIRG) has already established itself as a voice for student concerns, autonomous from the Society.

McGill Student leaders typically grumble about indifference, poor voter turnout, and low attendance at general assemblies, wondering at the causes of the "apathetic McGill student" phenomenon. But when some of the students most involved in campus life at McGill decide their groups don't need the Society's 'services', that is the symptom of a different disease.

In its very name, Students' Society reflects the uncertainty of its role. Is the Society a student union or is it a services organization? The bureaucracy individual students now face, as they try to change their society, has made it impossible for these groups to fulfill their mandate, while trying to function under the 'umbrella' organization.

Threatened by debilitating budget cuts and "acrimonious" relations with Society employees, Legal Aid was forced to turn to students for its survival. Out of touch with students' real interests, members of the student executive thought the uninterested McGill student would turn Legal Aid down. They were wrong.

One of the broadest mobilization campaigns this campus has witnessed recently took place almost entirely outside the auspices of the Society when QPIRG went to referendum last spring. Students—not councillors—put the question on the ballot.

The organizers brought together literally hundreds of volunteers to pamphlet, poster around a political question, culminating in a landslide victory. Organizers had recognized from the start the need for political and financial autonomy from Students' Society.

These groups join the growing list of autonomous organizations, including Radio McGill and the Daily, that would rather administer their own budgets and use their own tactics to further student interests. Autonomy is one way of avoiding society bureaucracy.

Student governments like PGSS say their students don't use the services provided by the society and would rather represent their own interests. They say they would do a better job at lobbying the Québec government for issues important to them, rather than helping to fund a Welcome Week they obviously don't need.

This year's continuation of the society's gradual fragmentation can be read as the spontaneous and unequivocal condemnation of the society's ineffectiveness as a student government.

Faced now with an overwhelming call for graduate secession, McGill's Senate should acknowledge this move as one more step towards the dissolution of a society for which individual faculties have no loyalty, and no use.

The next logical step will be the piecemeal withdrawal of the student fees that make up the society's unwieldy budget.

If McGill students do not feel they are adequately represented by their society even within the university, then to look to the student executive for leadership in Québec's, and Canada's, student movement is unreasonable. As a service organization, the society currently has no mandate to represent McGill students' diverse interests.

The impending disintegration of the society, furthered by leaps and bounds this year, should be seen as the reflection of increasing disgust towards this entrenched bureaucracy. This is not apathy, but rather the conscious choice of concerned groups of students.

Mani Haghighi  
Jeanne Iribarne  
Mitu Sengupta

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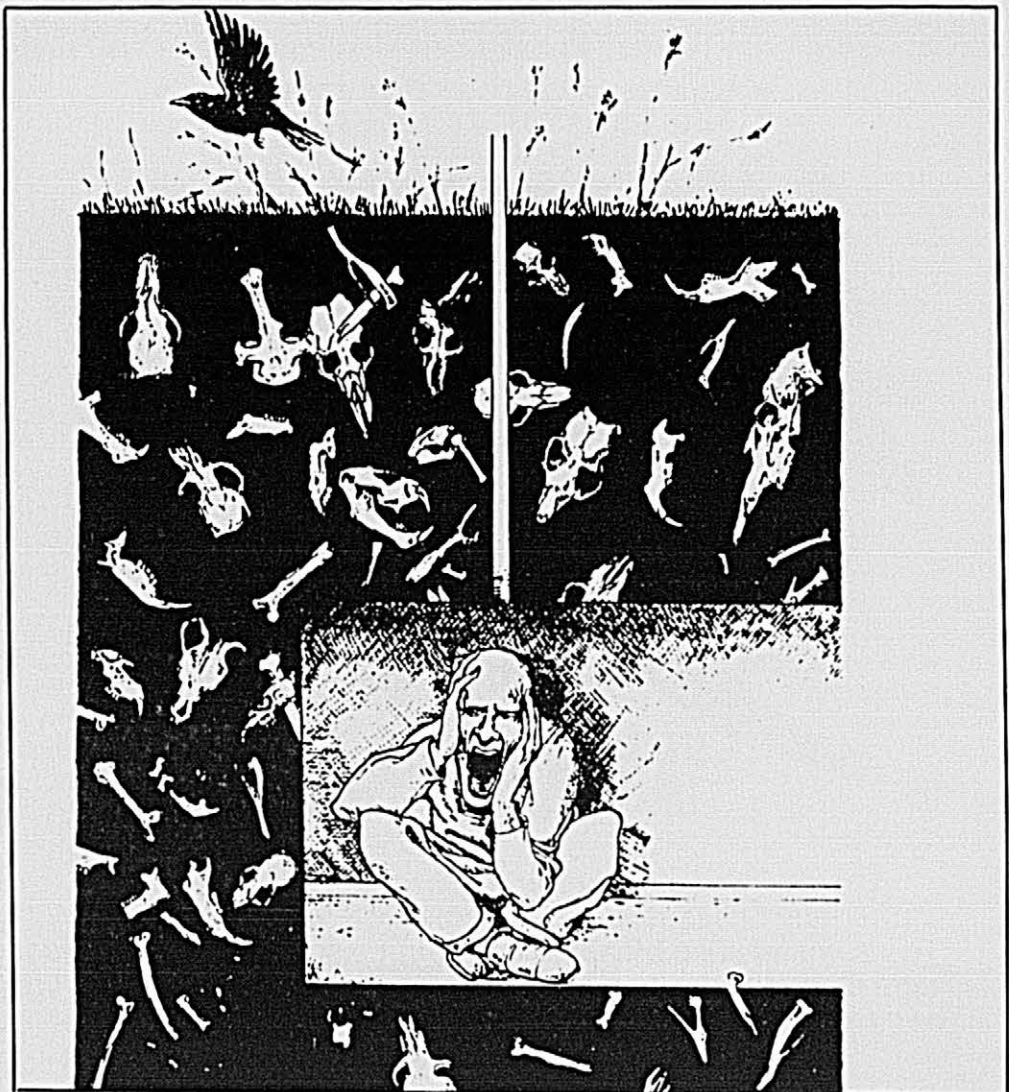
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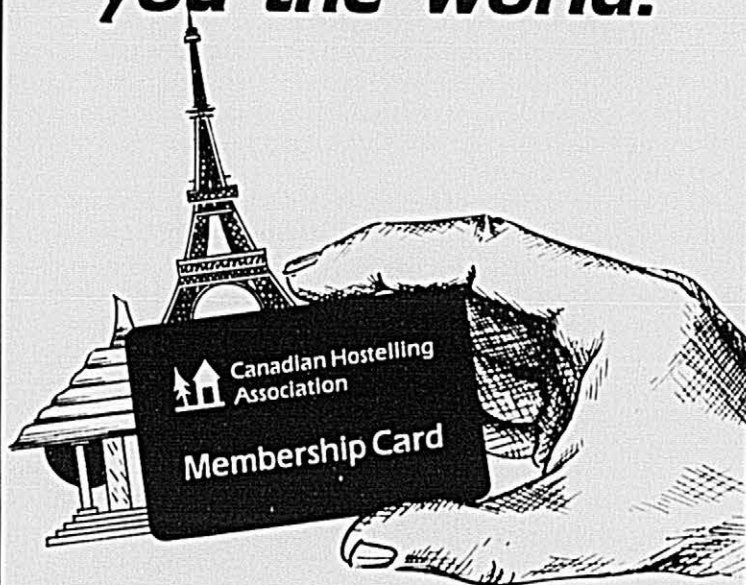
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# McGill decides on alleged frat rape

by Karen Valihora

"The most complicated and difficult" discipline case the McGill administration has ever tackled is over—50 hours of hearings and 12 witnesses later.

The Senate Committee on Student Discipline reached a decision March 20, on the academic fate of two McGill students accused of sexually assaulting a woman at a Zeta Psi fraternity party in September.

But the judgement can only be made public through a court order. Neither side has sought to appeal the decision.

The closed hearings, which started March 6, were "long, thorough and exhaustive—the most

complicated and difficult ever," committee secretary and Dean of Students Irwin Gopnik told *the Reporter* last week.

The maximum penalty under McGill's non-academic offence regulations is expulsion. Students can also be suspended, dismissed, and later allowed to return, or put on conduct probation.

The discipline committee had all the police reports from the three week police investigation last fall, and conducted its own interviews before the hearings began.

The woman, who filed the complaint with McGill administration October 7 was a witness in the hearings. "I was there for five days, I testified for an hour one night, for then the whole next night, and then

another hour the next night. I was questioned, cross examined, and questioned some more," she said, comparing the hearings to *The Accused*, a feature film about a woman's struggle to prosecute a gang rape.

Both defendants were present for the hearings, with their lawyers. The woman had administrative lawyer Julius Grey as an advisor.

"The lawyer was not allowed to say anything," she said. "McGill was prosecuting the case, I was just a witness."

Witnesses and defendants presented their stories singly, in front of the disciplinary committee, made up of students and professors. Associate Dean of Arts Martin Petter represented McGill, along with a



McGill lawyer.

Members of Zeta Psi Fraternity served as witnesses, as well as members of the McGill Women's Rugby team. "I think things went more in my direction," she said. In November, after two weeks of deliberation, Crown prosecutors decided not to lay charges in the case.

The woman filed a lawsuit with the Québec superior court in January against the three men she says sexually assaulted her at the September 22 party. The third is a Concordia student.

The three men have been served notice of lawsuit, and two of them have responded, acknowledging the proceedings.

She is confident that a settlement can be reached, most likely out of court—saving publicity for the men involved.

A court date has not been set.

"This could take months, it could take years, but we're definitely going to win," she said.

The Montréal YWCA started a legal defense fund for the woman in January, and turned over \$1 000 to her in February. McGill Professors Leonore Lieblein and Marian Stenbaek circulated a memo among members of the McGill Women's Network, asking for contributions. "I would imagine about \$300 or \$400 of that \$1 000 was from McGill women," said Stenbaek.

The woman plans to pay her legal costs with money won in the suit. And she's not ruling out the possibility of action on criminal grounds. "The crown can reopen the case anytime, based on findings in a civil case or even a disciplinary hearing," she said.

## Voyageur strike continues



by Stephane St-Onge

Voyageur Colonial Bus Lines is facing bankruptcy as drivers, maintenance, and office workers enter the 15th month of a lockout that began in December 1987 and a strike dating back to June 1988.

"Voyageur's financial losses during the strike are about \$10 million," Richard Hogue, spokesperson for the four unions of Voyageur workers represented by the CNTU stated.

Riders have dropped 50 per cent since 1970.

"The drop in ridership cannot only be blamed on the company, as it is a North American phenomenon," Hogue added.

Voyageur plans to sell 30 per cent of their Québec routes.

"If there is no agreement, the entire enterprise may be sold," said Sylvain Langis, director of marketing and public relations at Voyageur.

"We should not have to take a pay cut because of bad management decisions which led to losses," Hogue argues.

In the 1987 Voyageur lock-out, the company wanted to lengthen the work week, reduce benefits and freeze salaries. The company also introduced camera surveillance and

security guards.

A CSN information sheet says 150 security guards were hired by Voyageur following the decision to hire strike-breakers. The information sheet also says Voyageur proposed reductions to salaries and benefits from 20 to 31 per cent depending on position.

The Canadian Labour Relations Board ruled March 10 that the company had negotiated in "bad faith" with office workers affiliated with the Confederation of National Trade Unions. The CNTU represents 283 of 800 Voyageur employees.

"We will appeal this decision," Langis said.

Two weeks ago, strikers gathered outside the Voyageur bus terminal on Berri street to protest 'scab' labour employed by the company. Buses were delayed for a half hour while strikers blocking the terminus skirmished with police clearing the way for buses.

Government legislation allows companies established by the federal government to hire non-unionized employees.

25 union members are on the march to Ottawa to demonstrate on Parliament Hill, publicizing strike issues, such as the use of federal strike-breakers.

"Our union is calling for an anti-strikebreaker law, as the company is using scabs," Hogue said. Québec labour law makes the hiring of scabs illegal.

Negotiations between the union and Voyageur are at a stale-mate, with no mediator nominated for the bargaining sessions.

Voyageur blames union negotiators for the current delay. The union is expected to present Voyageur with a counter-proposal, but will not do so until the mediator has been appointed.

"The union has not made a counter-proposal," Langis said. "They are playing games with us."

Strikers have targeted their slogan attacks at Liberal MP and former Voyageur owner Paul Martin jr.

"Mr. Martin has officially relinquished control of both Voyageur and Canadian Steamship Lines," Hogue said. "His right-hand man, M. Elder, now oversees the operations. Mr. Martin still remains the proprietor of Voyageur."

Since Martin became a potential candidate for the Federal Liberal Party leadership in the hopes of becoming Prime Minister, he sold his interests in the company.

"Mr. Martin jr. took part in none of the decisions," Langis added.

## PGSS writes Bourassa

By Aislinn Mosher

McGill's graduate student society sent a stern letter to premier Bourassa, demanding more money for research and student bursaries—and it got lost.

Roland Poupert, Bourassa's press attaché, said the premier's correspondence secretary doesn't remember seeing the letter and would like another.

The Post Graduate Students' Society (PGSS) letter is part of a province-wide pressure campaign, inspired by the Formation de chercheurs et l'aide à la recherche (FCAR), the body that controls graduate bursaries.

The PGSS letter asked for a \$3 million increase in funding.

The current budget of annual graduate bursaries is an average of \$10 500 for MA students and \$11 500 for PhD students.

A 1985 Laval graduate students association (UGIL) study shows that 40 per cent of Laval graduate students live below the poverty line, and almost half of Laval's graduate students devote more than 31 hours a week to a service job.

McGill graduate students want a bursary increase to bring students above the poverty level and indexed

to the cost of living.

PGSS also wants an increase in total student bursaries, permitting a "recovery" of Québec research.

The FCAR, created in 1984, promotes research, higher education and academic publishing as well as providing financial support to Québec researchers.

"We're giving our support to the FCAR on this lobby," says PGSS VP Administration Eric Darier, in view of an impending election and in view of a new budget, we want to ensure that priority will be given to research."

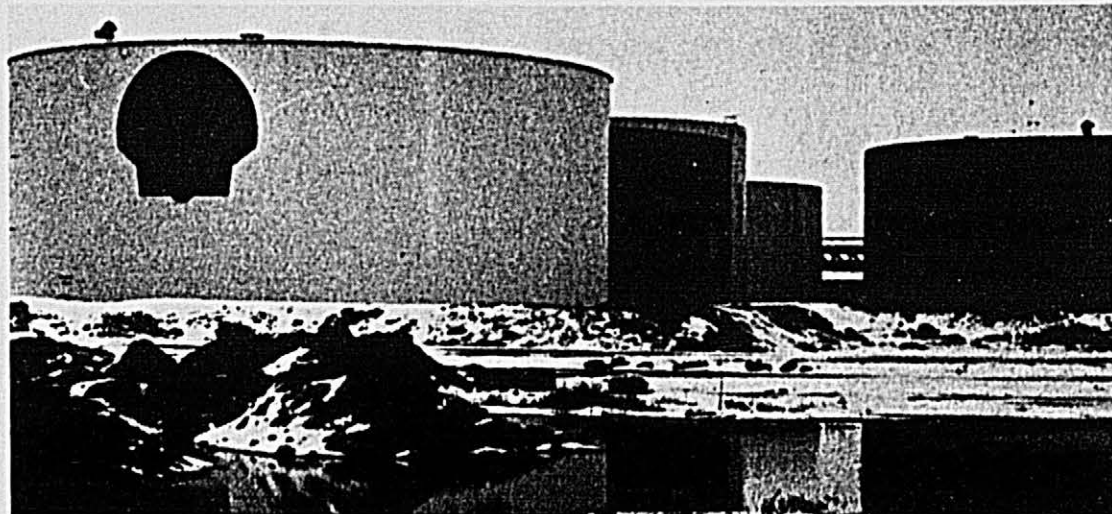
Graduate students at l'Université de Montréal are also involved in the campaign, VP External Affairs at Polytechnique, Hatem Bouattour said.

Bouattour said the majority of graduate societies in Québec will author another letter with demands similar to the PGSS.

"We want to influence the government and the Minister of Education to raise FCAR funds," said Bouattour.

Vice President of Research at McGill Gordon MacLachlan offered the grads a word of encouragement, "students have more influence than they realize with politicians," he said.





Shell's oil refinery on the St. Lawrence, scene of recent oil spill.

Daily photo: Liggie Akkassery

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# Out of practice at malpractice

by Tara Patel

Canada is in no danger of experiencing the rampant malpractice suits and sky rocketing medical insurance premiums found south of the border.

A study released by a group of McGill lawyers says an American style medical malpractice crisis is not likely in Canada's future.

The 124-page "Report on Health Care Liability in Canada," released March 30 by the McGill University Québec Research Centre of Private and Comparative Law, is the result of four years research by a team of five lawyers.

The study makes seven recommendations on the laws governing health care liability in Canada.

"The crisis in our country is not as acute as previously thought," said study director Paul-André Crépeau. Crépeau said that with a few minor adjustments, the system would be fine.

The McGill team set out to discover whether Canadian courts favour the plaintiff and encourage people to sue for medical malpractice.

"The big expensive cases usually make news and in these the victim is usually the winner," centre lawyer Pierre Deschamps said. "One finds quite a different story when all cases are examined."

"When a health care liability suit ends in court, what puzzles me is not why so few patients win their case but why so many physicians lose," said Deschamps.

The report said laws on informing patients about the risks and side effects of treatment are adequate. There were 203 "informed consent" cases in Canada between 1976 and 1986.

"There is little evidence upon which the investigators might base a judgement that Canadian courts are giving preference to patients in this area," says the report.

The study said Canadian courts also deal adequately with the presumption of negligence. "Negligence is often very difficult to prove if for example the plaintiff is unconscious due to anesthesia. In this case a series of facts, when taken to-

gether, may be used as proof," explained lawyer Kathleen Cranley-Glass.

In the United States the lack of available and affordable medical malpractice insurance caused some states to pass new laws to reduce the

Contingency fees in the US were found to be the cause of sky rocketing compensation figures.

The authors of the study did not make any recommendations on contingency fees or jury trials. However they recommended adult

to retrieve data on malpractice cases, said only one in four are reported.

Finally, the investigators can't say if the increase in the number of healthcare liability claims is due to Canadian society looking at litigation more often, doctors becoming more negligent or the increase in number of medical acts—especially high risk medical acts.

"It must be put in perspective. 300 malpractice suits out of 600 million medical acts is a relatively small proportion," says Crépeau.

"In order to prove civil responsibility," says Crépeau, "three things must be proven, a medical mistake, damage ensued and a causal link. There is a distinction between being negligent and being responsible."

Of 575 judgements in cases relating to medical practice in Canadian courts between 1976 and 1986, 203 were malpractice suits against physicians. 82 per cent of the physicians were accused of negligence and 42 per cent were found guilty. But only 38 per cent were required to pay damages.

"This demonstrates how difficult such breaches are to verify and

to prove as the cause of compensable harm," says the report.

Once damage has been proven, a price is put on it. "Before this was done haphazardly," says Crépeau, "but now \$24 million is not given for the beautiful blue eyes of the victim."

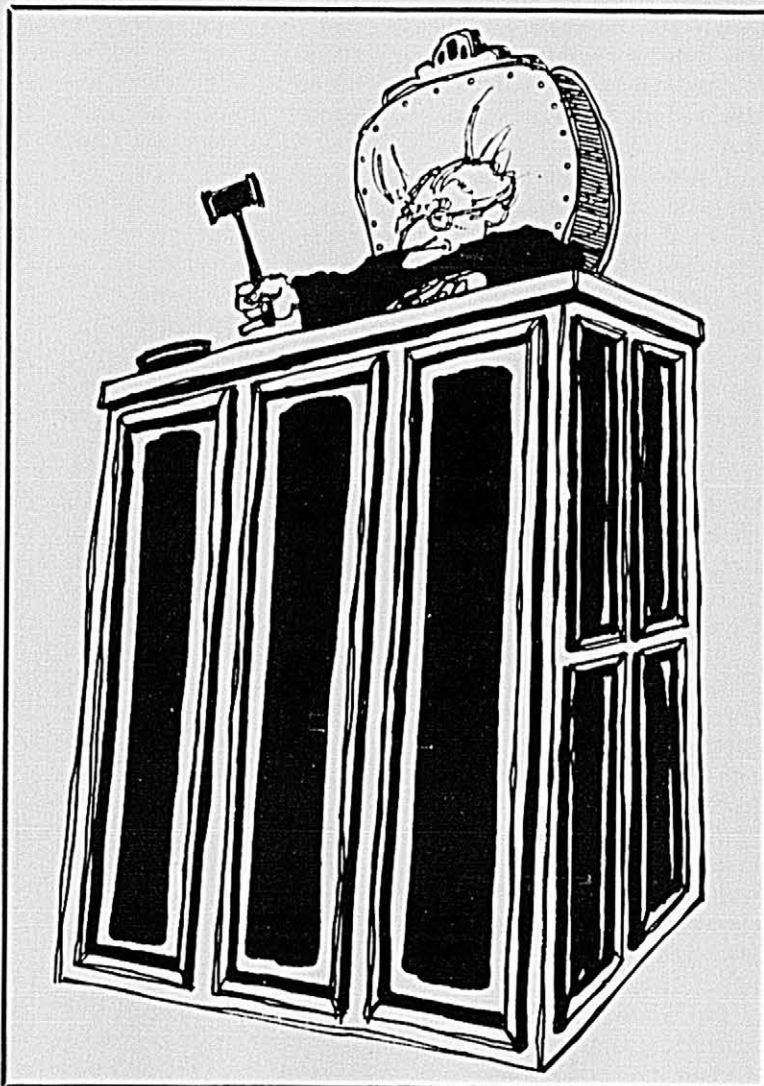
"Victims were undercompensated in Québec but indemnities are now being realistically calculated and are fair for both defendants and plaintiffs," Crépeau said.

Crépeau said the problem of increased costs can be solved by, "non-profit mutual insurance companies, inter insurance company systems to reduce premiums and government intervention to impose insurance premium limits."

The medical profession was seen as the conspiracy of silence, but those days are gone, Crépeau said.

Experts are often called to give testimony in order to prove liability.

"Physicians actions are being evaluation by their peers. The medical profession is no longer pitted against the victim," says Crépeau.



number of claims and the size of the awards.

Trials by sympathetic juries, lawyers fees based on a percentage of the damages awarded (contingency fees), and long time limitations for lawsuits were criticized for adding to the litigation explosion.

But in Canada the jury system, although allowed in health care liability cases in nine provinces, is not widely used.

Although contingency fees are illegal in Canada, information is not available on whether lawyers use these fees in medical liability cases.

patients be given a minimum of two years to launch a suit.

"Presently the time limits vary from three months to three years across Canada," said Crépeau. "Two years is the minimum required. This is a question of justice and one must not be too hasty. More time is beneficial to victims, doctors and hospitals."

The study recommends that a system to access all medical malpractice judgements be developed to aid future studies and keep track of current trends. Deschamps, who went to every courthouse in Québec

## Silver jubilee of revolution

by Chris Lawson

Canadian University Press

MONTREAL (CUP)—Royal commissions aren't normally considered revolutionary.

But the Parent Commission and its report—25 years old this month—set off what is widely known as Québec's quiet revolution in education.

Among its recommendations were a system of free general and vocational colleges, public school boards without religious affiliations, and a public university with satellite campuses in isolated regions—the major elements of Québec education today.

And while the province has achieved many of the commission's goals, "It's not enough for us to rest on our laurels," according to the Québec Conseil supérieur de l'éducation's annual report, released March 16.

The 1964 commission set goals for improving accessibility, and at the primary, secondary and collegial levels, they have been surpassed. But full-time university attendance has yet to reach the recommended levels.

It was hoped that 20 per cent of youth would enroll full-time in universities by 1981, but the actual figure was only 18 per cent, with another six per cent enrolled part-time.

In the 1950s and early 1960s, Québec was undergoing an 'education explosion', brought about by an increasing birth rate, immigration rate and an increasing desire for education, the report states.

Under much public pressure, the provincial government undertook a

sweeping reform of its education system, whose policies dated back to the beginning of the 20th century.

The commission declared—for the first time in the province's history—that education was a universal right, and that "Québec schools had to be accessible to every child, regardless of belief, age, sex, physical or mental health."

Prior to 1961, education was obligatory until age 14, but beyond that was considered a privilege "not suited to everyone."

In 1950, only 57 per cent of 14-year-olds were in school. For 17 year-olds, the figure was 11.5 per cent. In 1986, the figure for 14 year-olds was 100 per cent, while it had risen to almost 65 per cent for 17-year-olds.

## Teaching Oscar for Tully

Daily News Staff—It's a long way from Nanaimo, British Columbia to Montréal but James Hamilton Tully has made it, and he's made the grade.

Tully is this year's winner of the H. Noel Fieldhouse award for teaching excellence in the Faculty of Arts.

Born in Nanaimo, Tully got his BA in the history of political theory at the University of British Columbia in 1974. Three years later he received his PhD from Trinity College, Cambridge University.

He joined the faculty in 1977 as an assistant professor of political science, was granted tenure in 1983

and became an associate professor of philosophy and political science in 1985.

Other winners, since the award's inception in 1985, include Political Science professor Charles Taylor, English professor Archie Mallock and Jewish Studies professor Ruth Wisse.

"The award is meant to encourage professors to become better teachers," said history professor and Teaching Committee member John Thompson. "It shows teachers that their efforts can be recognized."

The committee selects the winner from professors nominated by

students, staff and faculty. This year's winner received nine letters of nomination from students and teaching assistants. The committee usually receives about 20 nominations.

"Professor Tully works long hours to make personal what is in danger of becoming an inhuman process," a student wrote in their nomination.

Tully, known for his expressive and unique hand gestures, was described as a "master pedagogue" who is "always punctual" and delivers "scrupulously crafted lectures."

## Tenant

A tenants rights protest is being organised by the housing association Front d'action populaire en réaménagement urbain (FRAPRU). Demonstrators will meet on April 10 in front of city hall to demand the city provide 40 000 desperately needed social housing units, as well as aid for the hundreds of thousands of Montréal tenants who pay over 30 per cent of their income on rent.

FRAPRU is holding another demonstration on May 27 in Québec City, where demonstrators will set up their tents in front of the Parliament building.



# Melting Minds The CIA and McGill

**T**en years after *The Search for the 'Manchurian Candidate'* revealed the extent of Canadian involvement in the CIA's brainwashing experiments of the 1950s and 60s, *In the Sleep Room* has documented McGill's complicity in that research. In the book, Anne Collins explains the mentality that allowed the 'depatterning' of over 100 psychiatric patients at the Allen Memorial Institute in Montréal.

by Jeanne Iribarne

The book points to some fundamental ethical difficulties in psychiatric research, its funding and medical ambition. Dr. Ewan Cameron, founding director of the Institute, was the single most influential doctor in the early years of Canadian psychiatry, a man driven by ambitions of advancement and recognition for his science. *In the Sleep Room* traces the effect of his authority, virtually unchecked throughout his tenure at the Institute.

'Depatterning' under Cameron's scheme involved the administering of two sets of electroshocks a day for 30 days in combination with 'sleep therapy', a drug-induced continuous deep sleep resembling a coma. Cameron believed that depatterning wiped the mind clean of its pathologies, allowing for an intensive re-programming to health, a process he called 'psychic driving'.

Mary Morrow, who underwent ten days of depatterning, lost most of her childhood memory and the specialized knowledge required for her profession, neurology. She came to Cameron in 1959 looking for work, after having difficulty finding a job in her field because of personal instability. He took her on as a patient, mistaking an amphet-

legally the case. Collins had to reconstruct her story from the testimony of many of her colleagues, friends and family to determine the extent of the damage Morrow suffered.

Three of Cameron's patients are currently engaged in suits against the Royal Victoria Hospital. Still others have filed suit against the federal government, which picked up the tab for many of the experiments when the CIA stopped funding in 1960. Cameron's most famous patient, Val Orlikow, the wife of MP David Orlikow, finally settled out of court with the Royal Vic in 1981 and with the CIA in 1988. She and eight other patients received \$100 000 each in compensation from the CIA.

Orlikow came to the Allen Institute suffering prolonged depression after the birth of her child. Although never subjected to ECT, she became a guinea pig for Cameron's favourite treatment, psychic driving. For her, this process meant endlessly repetitive playback tapes and enormous doses of sodium amytal and methamphetamine (a type of barbiturate) intended to speed the process of psychotherapy.

your mother? Did you hate your father?"

Psychic driving, the combination of isolation, drugs and continuous sessions with the tapes drove her finally to deep depression. Cameron's later name for the procedure was 'automatic psychotherapy', a name which suited his desire to remove the need for direct attendance of the physician on the patient.

Cameron tried other 'talking out' drugs on his patients, among them LSD and the powerful anesthetic curare, which he used as a sedative for patients who could not endure endless hours of tapes. He likened his technique to "the breakdown of the individual under continuous interrogation."

In his search for the perfect method for this breakdown, he and the CIA's project Bluebird/Artichoke agreed. According to Collins, he was often quoted as saying that brainwashing and psychic driving were 'first cousins'.

In the 1950s, the fear that the Chinese and Soviet Union might have a technique for brainwashing generated an eclectic and in the long-run ineffective search for similar technology by the CIA. They created a fund, the Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology, which Collins calls "The most open, elegant, and intellectual expression of the agency's search for a technology of mind control."

But while the CIA may have funded Cameron's research, they did not direct it in any way — Cameron's methods and ideas were entirely his own. Many Canadian officials praised what they called his 'grantsmanship', an ability to successfully lobby for available funds that brought McGill its early prestige in the field.

With the grants he received for his various projects, Cameron was able to hire the very best available researchers. "McGill's vice-chancellor, Cyril James, had watched a world-class institute blossom under his eyes through the efforts of the indefatigable Cameron."

Cameron's experiments were unusual for the intensity of the cruelty he inflicted on the subjects, but other McGill researchers conducted inquiries into brainwashing.

Dr. Donald Hebb, described by Collins as "brilliant" directed sensory deprivation experiments on McGill graduate students for the Defence Research Board in the early 1950s. The students were paid \$20 per day to lie in controlled isolation, deprived as completely as possible of sensory input for as long as they could stand.

Over headphones, Dr. Hebb broadcasted white noise, repetitious songs or "innocuous theories," designed to be easily recognized as false. Some students remained for as long as 36 hours in isolation.

For several years afterwards, the brainwashing aspect of the experiment, which was extremely successful, was kept secret and cer-

tainly the grad students were not aware until long afterwards of the objectives of the research they were involved in.

Near the end of Cameron's term in the early 1960s, other McGill professors began openly to question the validity of the research he conducted and the results he obtained. At the same time, as a superb administrator and motivator, Cameron was a valuable asset to the university.

Collins makes it very clear that the pressure McGill felt at the absence of an institute of psychiatry contributed to the freedom Cameron

experienced as the director of the Institute.

"Since the mid-1930s, when McGill University lost its first and only professor of psychiatry, various deans of medicine and McGill chancellors had been fussing away at the notion that McGill had better start something major in the psychiatric area or stop thinking of itself as a first-rate medical school," writes Collins.

"Given his own institution and university department to run, Cameron had quickly gotten used to holding all the cards in most games," she writes.

## Enforced ethics

Since Dr. Ewan Cameron's experiments in the 1960s, procedures for research involving human subjects have stiffened considerably. Many hospitals have created ethics committees to oversee both clinical and research matters. Last year, the provincial government made the establishment of an ethics committee a condition for hospital accreditation.

Director of the McGill Centre for Medicine, Ethics and Law, Dr. Margaret Somerville said, "I don't think there's any question that these experiments could never have been approved today."

In 1980, the Royal Victoria Hospital set up its first ethics committee, made up of a combination of ethicists, physicians, patients' representatives and members of the community. In addition, most hospitals employ patient representatives.

Speaking at the "Advocating For Patient Rights" forum on March 30, Patricia O'Rourke, patient representative at the Royal Victoria Hospital, explained that her being an employee of the hospital is not a conflict of interest, as she is not accountable to any particular department and reports to external regional councils as well as hospital management.

"I find that a blatant disregard for patient rights is less common than an incomplete understanding of what is truly regarded as consent from the patient," she said.

She outlined the basic rights patients have: to considerate care, to confidentiality and privacy, and to make an informed consent to treatment or refuse treatment altogether. Informed consent is the right of any mentally competent patient — those declared incompetent must have undergone an assessment. The patients Collins writes about in *In the Sleep Room* were all mentally competent at the time of their entry into the Allen Memorial Institute.

"Consent is a process, not a form," O'Rourke said. "Medical students are often told to 'go in and get the informed consent' from the patient, or in other words to get the patient's signature. Lawyers tell me that the piece of paper is legally

meaningless," she said.

Consent can often be obtained by subtly coercive means. The doctor can simply make the risks sound minimal, or the patient can be given the impression s/he must sign immediately because hospital staff is in a rush.

In the case of research involving human subjects, consent must be given voluntarily, with a very clear idea of the risks, purposes and alternatives to the experimental treatment involved.

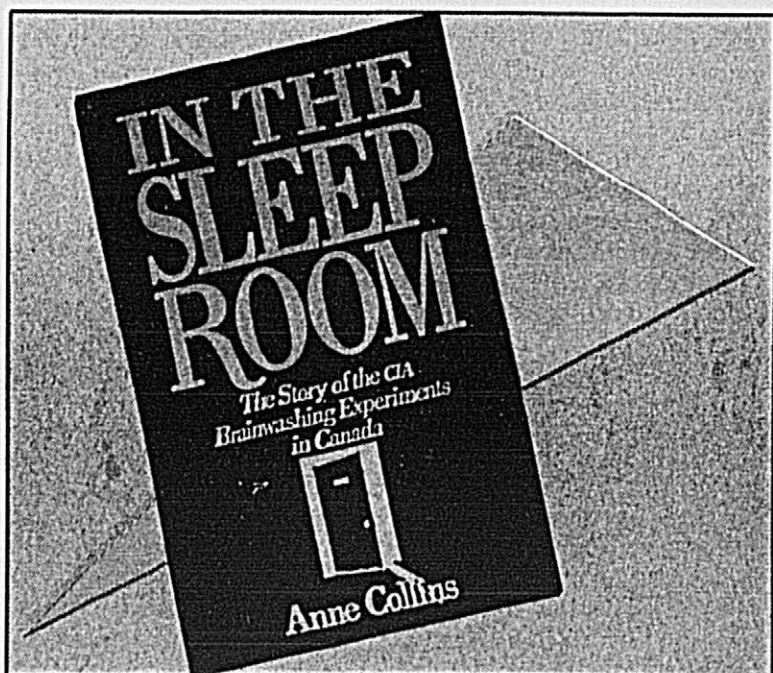
"Research must be certified by an ethic committee. They also recommend if at all possible that the researcher isn't the one obtaining the consent," said O'Rourke. She suggested that the attempt to influence consent is often unconscious.

But Somerville said forcing the researcher to obtain consent often provides a safeguard for the patient. "That human contact forces researchers to realize that they are dealing with human subjects. That can have a very good effect."

In the US, the source of the funding of the research, its objectives and the possible rewards for the researcher must all be outlined as part of the certification procedure. In Canada, tracking the source of research funding can be a more difficult. McGill Research Grants Officer Lindsay Meyers said while McGill doesn't normally "go into detailed research" about funding sources, an informal certification procedure exists.

"You could argue that it applies here (in Canada) too, in the form of the informed consent. I would argue that you do have to inform the patient... All the rights belong to the research subject and all the responsibilities belong to the researcher," she said. "If we had any suspicion that anything was amiss, we would simply not list them in the calendar (which lists the foundations to which grant application may be made)."

"I'm not sure that we have any institutionalized mechanism for looking into the sources," Meyers added. "But we only list mainstream sources. I'm not saying it couldn't slip by, but where it would be caught is at the ethics committee level."

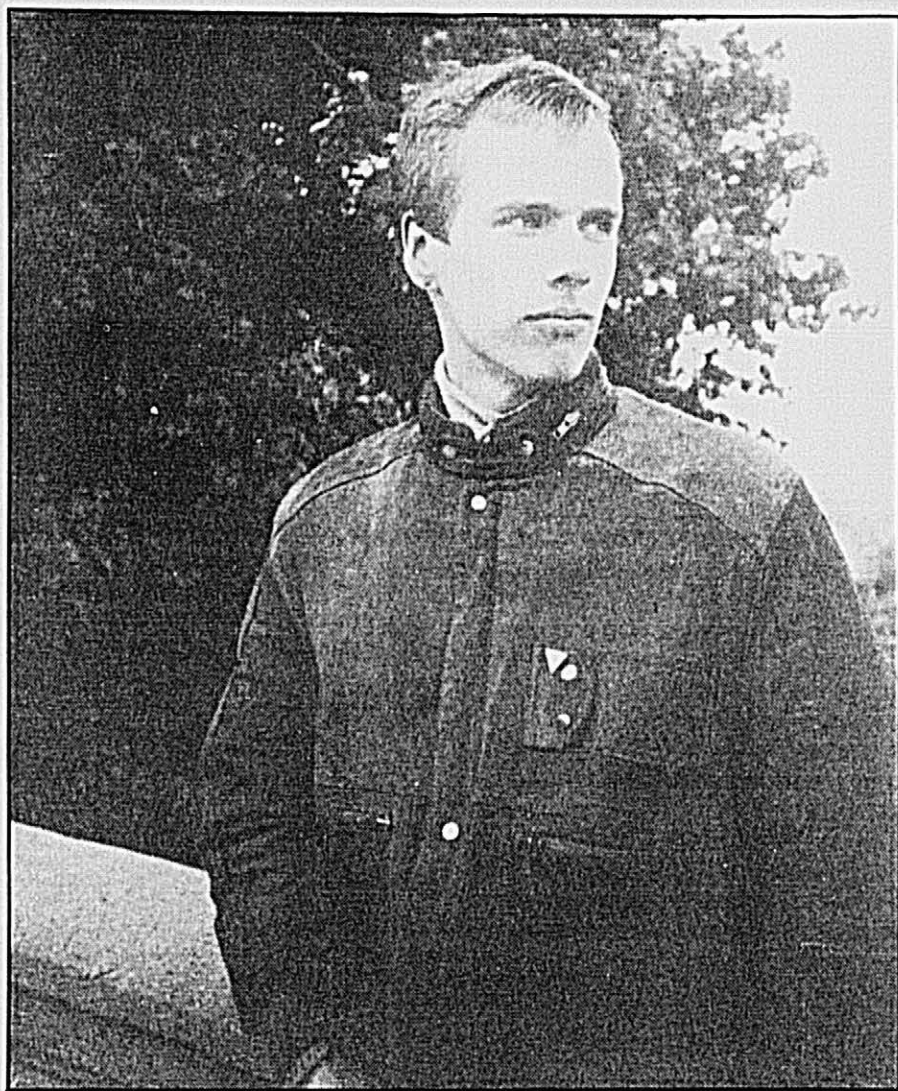


mine addiction for schizophrenia, since the symptoms are similar.

Morrow never gave consent for the 'treatment' she received, although she signed the blanket consent form signed by all patients on entering the hospital. Doctors at the Institute believed that consent applied to all treatments, which is not

The tapes, recorded sections of the therapy sessions, drove home messages close to the heart of the patient's problem, as Cameron viewed it, in order to force the patient to confront that aspect of their neurosis. Orlikow's message for a time was "Do you realize you are very hostile person?... Did you hate





When he was going to CEGEP, Joe founded Gays and Lesbians at Dawson (GLAD) and started "The Alternative Column" in the *Daily's* sister paper, the *Plant*.

# Stop the Violence

*Contempt in your eyes as I turn to kiss his lips,  
Broken I lie, all my feelings denied,  
Blood on your fist.  
Can you tell me why?*

Bronski Beat, *Why*.

Joe Rose was brutally murdered by a gang of adolescents at Métro Frontenac two weeks ago in the ugliest incident of gay-bashing the Montréal gay community can remember witnessing. He was assaulted by about twenty people, one of whom stabbed him, in the back, through the heart.

Joe was a passionate advocate of lesbian and gay liberation and of the rights of people living with AIDS. He was also concerned with the lack of security lesbians and gay men can experience in the city at night. After reports of Toronto skinheads moving to Montréal in the summer of 1987, Joe tried to organize self-defence classes for gay people. Some thought this was paranoia.

But Joe was murdered.

Gay-bashing happens. It happens a lot and it happens everywhere. Many gay men and lesbians come to Montréal to escape even more hostile environments. And Joe's murder provoked shock and disbelief in a gay community that had become maybe too complacent.

Lesbians and gay men in Montréal do have their own stories about harassment, threats and assault. These are stories that don't often get heard outside our own community. But we cannot allow Joe's murder to be thought of as an isolated incident of violence or a result of gang warfare rather than as a symptom of a widespread and tacitly approved anti-gay mentality.

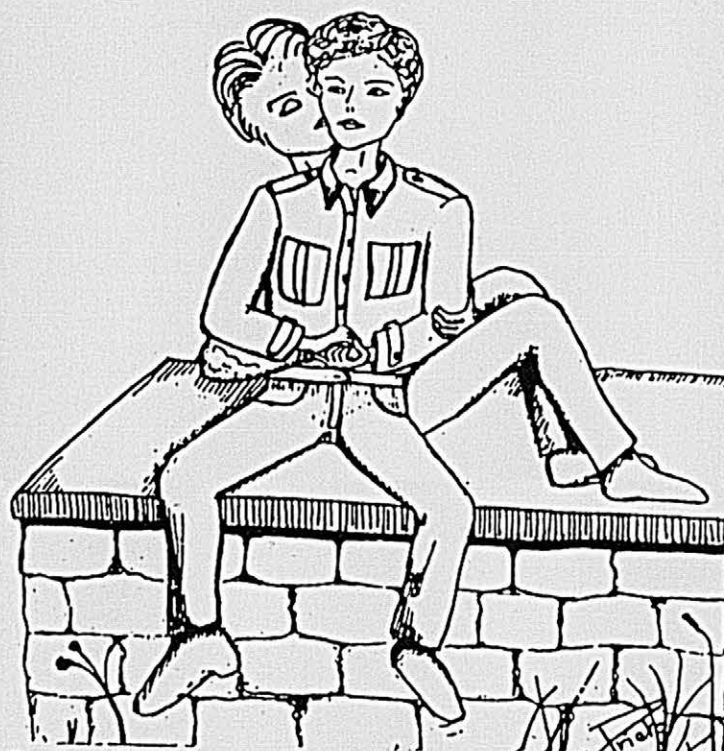
He was the individual victim of a societal crime.

For the first time since the MUC police conducted raids on Bud's in 1984, gay people spontaneously took to the streets after a vigil for Joe on March 21. Confronted with police cars along Ste-Catherine, over 100 of Joe's friends and acquaintances continued to march towards Frontenac Métro station blocking all traffic on their way.

Reaction to anti-gay violence is bringing about a new gay activism in Montréal. The Whistle Project, a campaign to resist violence is already underway. People who feel threatened are encouraged to carry whistles and use them in the event of an attack. People who hear whistles are encouraged to use their own and gather others to scare off assailants.

This is the gay and lesbian community Joe would have wanted to see. This is the sort of demonstration Joe would have loved.

Eric Smith



by Joe Rose

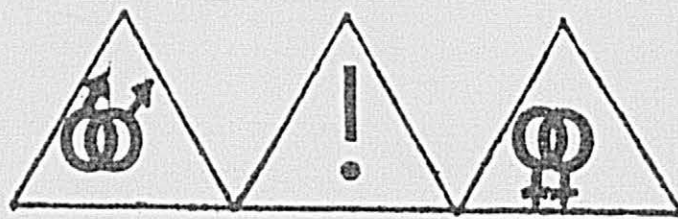
People ask me why I prefer to be called 'gay' and not 'homosexual'. It's often quite difficult to explain the subtle connotations behind words.

Homosexuality is a term coined by nineteenth century psychiatrists to describe what they saw as an illness, a neurotic condition. Homosexuality is a clinical term which has been used by (heterosexual) doctors to define our lives (romance, politics etc.) as a disease complete with causes and cures.

but called themselves black and asserted that "Black is Beautiful"

Homosexual is a word that describes only a sexual act, or sexual being. But being gay is so much more than sex. There is more to gay people than our sexuality. Contrary to popular heterosexual belief, we are NOT sex maniacs. Being gay means being ourselves, which includes all the wonderful nonsexual aspects of our lives (romance, politics etc.) are not truly represented by the word homosexual.

## ALTERNATIVE



## COLUMN

My sexuality is not a sickness and I resent the origins of the word homosexual. I also object to the fact that homosexual is their word for us. The word 'gay' on the other hand is our word for ourselves.

When we stop feeling bad about ourselves and develop a sense of gay pride, we must do away with this society's misnomers for us (sick, neurotic, queer).

We have to remove from our psyches all of the homophobic myths we are brought up with and must continue to affirm that "Gay is Good" and that we're "Gay and Proud".

Similarly, when black people stopped accepting their second-class status and began organizing for their civil rights, their self-concept changed, they stopped internalizing this society's racism. They no longer referred to themselves as "Negroes" or "colored",

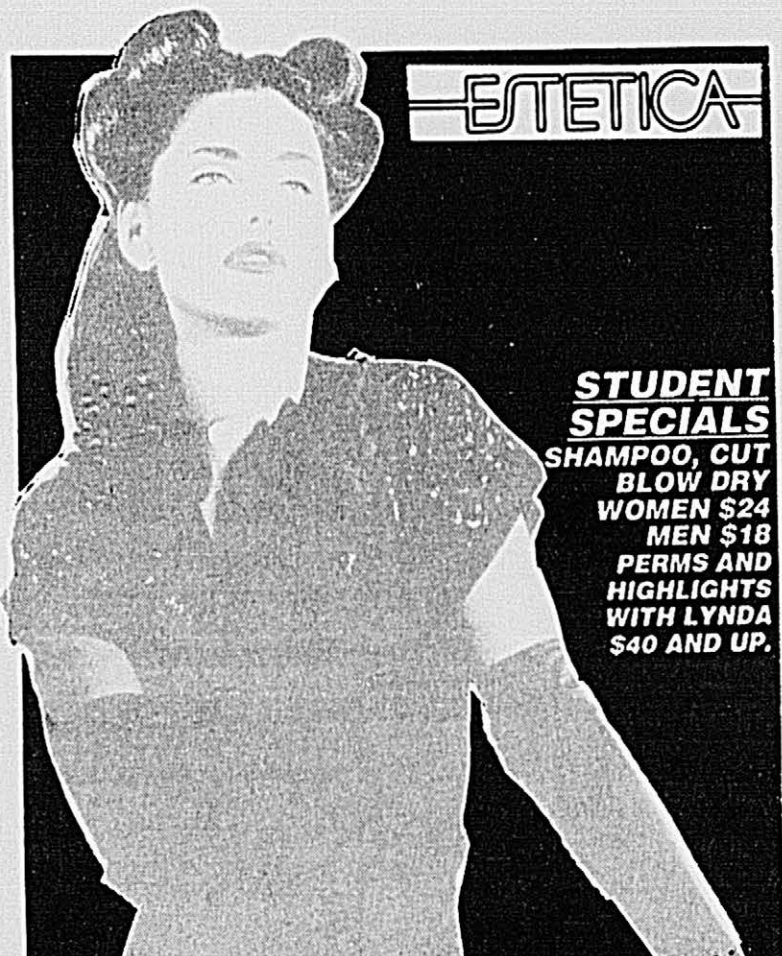
Gay is good, but what about other words for us? "I don't like the word lesbian" a gay friend told me. "Sounds too much like amphibian." Lesbian is also a word coined by heterosexuals to describe the strange phenomena of women who could actually live without men (much like on the all female island of Lesbos in Ancient Greece, where the word comes from).

Words like faggot and queer are full of hate and are used to keep us scared and hiding. So don't call me a faggot or queer or homosexual. I'm GAY.

We can't overlook the fact that the words we use for ourselves, and the words we let others use for us, can either be oppressive or liberating. And in our growth towards gay liberation, the institution of language cannot go untouched.



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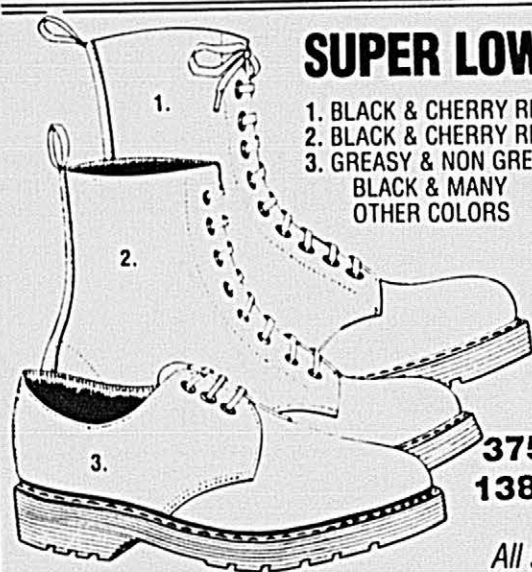
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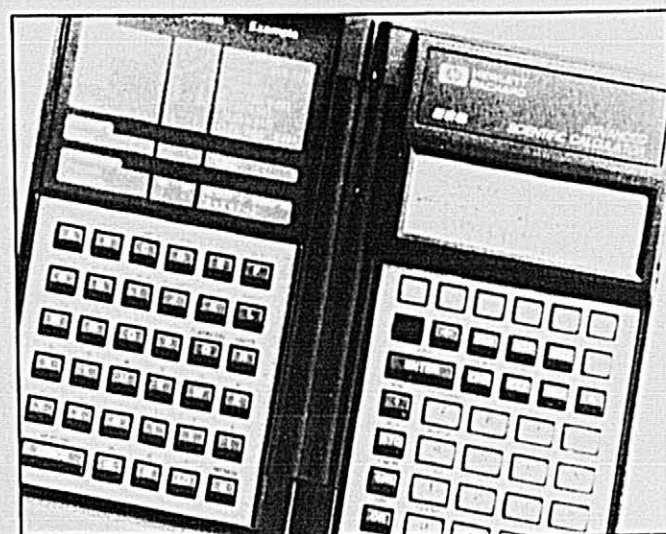
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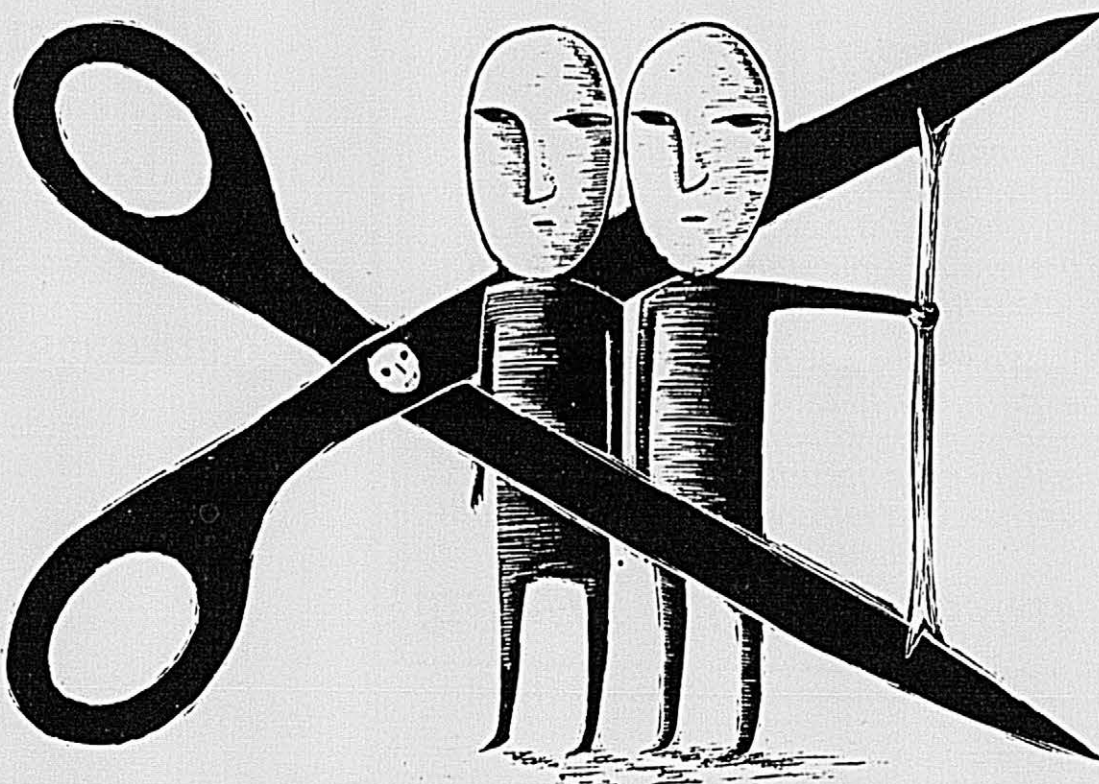
# Myopic media worsens Salvadoran plight

El Salvador's recent presidential elections are a distressing reminder of the nauseating games that dominate the Latin American playground.

As president, the elections installed millionaire landowner Alfredo Christiani, of the far-right Republican National Alliance (ARENA). Christiani is joined by industrialist Roberto D'Aubuisson, founder of ARENA and Salvadoran parliamentary boss, in leading a miserable country in which a flood of foreign aid has propped up a tiny ruling class, eager to use any and all means to maintain its position.

Human rights groups estimate that 70 000 civilians have died in the decade-long war that El Salvador's army and wealthy have waged against its own citizens.

And as long as the oligarchic system remains intact, many more will die. In fact, defense minister general Vides Casanova, who has presided over much of the killing, promised reporters in 1980 that "the armed forces are prepared to kill



for the spread of communism and you began to kill them."

Whilst steeped in contemplation of "higher American priorities," the media also forgot to inform the aid-paying public that in March 1980 D'Aubuisson and other ARENA politicians had conspired with active-duty army officers to murder Salvadoran Archbishop Oscar Romero, only weeks after he protested to US president Jimmy Carter that aid was being used to kill civilians.

In fact, even though former ambassador Robert White told Congress in 1984 that D'Aubuisson had "beyond any reasonable doubt... planned and ordered the assassination," the media at most gestured vaguely at this possibility in its election coverage. In the 18 months after it happened, *The Times* covered Romero's murder with only 16 articles and no editorials. None of its articles pointed a finger at the army or at D'Aubuisson, while one 1980 *Washington Post* story even suggested Romero may have been killed by the 'extreme left' in a bid to discredit the Salvadoran government.

Blind as the media is to the miserable existence endured by the Salvadoran people and others to help the privileged—there and here—live well, the ethnocentricity of the media's voice exceeds even the most cynical expectations. Its call extends, at most, to a blustery "demand that human rights be respected," as in that clarion of democracy *The Globe and Mail*, whose witless fancies are exemplified by its aid-rallying suggestion that "Alfredo (Freddy) Christiani has tried to put a moderate face upon... ARENA."

The poor of the developing world have now become merely an inconvenience for moneyed tourists, a problem banished to the Travel pages.

"On the same night that we were mesmerized by the talent, energy and beauty of the Mexican Ballet Folkloria in the lavish Palace of Fine Arts," reads the sickly prose of *Gazette* professional tourist Cathy Dolman, "We were quickly brought to earth by the gentle tugs and pleas of small, wide-eyed boys in tattered clothes trying to sell hand-made dolls... Some dolls were sold that night, and a few people simply handed the children money, trying to communicate with smiles and gentle strokes to their matted hair."

But whether through the bigoted neglect of issues involving the plight of 'underdeveloped ethnics,' or by way of active encouragement of wholesale slaughter, robbery and enslavement of the Salvadoran people (à la *The New Republic* and Mr Bush), the happy solace of government and media is found in their ethically impoverished view of democracy. This myopia represents a remarkable victory of ideology over reality—and of money and might over morality.

Alex Roslin

HYDE PARK

## Peace graduates

On-campus recruiting for military-related jobs... arms sales to developing nations... defence spending as an economic stimulant... strong defence as a necessary condition for global peace. These are all recurring news items which often confuse readers in their appraisal of the defence establishment in Canada.

Many students may be facing employment offered in defence industries upon graduation this spring, and should carefully reflect on the issues at hand before accepting such offers. Without this careful consideration a graduate cannot understand the role he or she plays and is thus open to manipulation on the part of the corporation.

National armed forces guided by responsible leaders are essential to global peace. They provide the deterrence necessary for political stability. This is eventually followed by growing international dependence through trade, until finally true co-operation exists between nations. These steps are clearly evident in our progress since World War II. Graduates working in defence industries are players in providing deterrence, and this should be truly felt if they accept such jobs. It is irresponsible and immoral to just think of the work as a means of making a living regardless of the social repercussions.

A myth that should be dispelled is that defence spending is good for the economy. In fact more jobs are created and better services are provided throughout equivalent spending in areas of education, health and social services. As political tensions decrease, governments cut back on defence spending because the level of deterrence required is no longer as great. Defence contractors are thus threatened and their objectives are suddenly different from those of the society they serve. Students entering the defence establishment should be aware that their jobs will probably be phased out before retirement comes. They should be especially wary of the high level of specialization in ultra-high tech fields whose futures are uncertain. It is a wiser career choice to be involved in civilian industries since these products will always be in demand.

Of course involvement in offensive or indiscriminate weapons (Nuclear, bacteriological, chemical, FAE...) is absolutely immoral. Likewise for sales to poor nations or sales which fuel war. As domestic markets dry up, defence industries seek out new ones in the Third World much like the tobacco industry. Would you be proud to work for such companies?

Graduates should research the prospective employers trade practices and if necessary question the companies policies in these areas.

Graduates who choose to work in the defence establishment should be well versed in the implications of their work. They will often be called to defend the morality of their employment before their family and friends. If so, education will allow them to influence the society around them rather than be manipulated by the company they work for. It will also allow them to plan successful careers and have a positive impact on society.

Development and Peace

two hundred thousand, three hundred thousand, if that's what it takes to stop a Communist takeover."

But United States president George Bush has already announced that, while ARENA's well-known ties to the army are "regrettable," he will not reduce El Salvador's allotment of American aid—\$85 million of which will be funneled directly to its army this year. Over the last eight years, El Salvador's rulers have been lavished with \$3.4 billion of US aid, and, over the last five years, \$25 million in Canadian aid.

While our governments pump dollars into El Salvador's army and feudal social order, the mainstream media exhorts in tributes to the 'democracy' which, it is alleged, only more aid can bring to this troubled country. Across the sweep of the political spectrum, the media's feverish honking for aid is matched only by its professional lust for justice and fair-play.

"We love freedom," wept Charles Krauthammer of the liberal *New Republic* in a recent column. Contributing editor Morton Kondracke added that "under US influence the contras are promising democracy, just as under US influence El Salvador is creating it."

However, it is not always expedient for the media to be so fanciful in its approach. In 1984 *The New Republic* declared that "regardless of how many are murdered... there are higher American priorities than Salvadoran human rights"—like, say, profits for American firms operating there, or keeping the public at home in a pliant state of ignorance, or fuelling Cold War politics?

This concern with "higher American priorities" was the object of a recent study of media coverage of Latin America by Penny Lernoux. An editor at the progressive journal *The Nation*, Lernoux compared coverage in *The New York*

*Times* of the deaths of 72 religious figures in Latin American army violence over the last two decades to coverage of the 1984 murder of Polish priest Jency Popieluszko by Polish police. While the Polish incident merited 78 news articles and 3 *Times* editorials in the 18 months following the killing, the Latin American victims were mentioned in only 8 articles and no editorials.

The lack of coverage occurred, Lernoux noted, despite the massive amounts of aid given to Latin American armies. This thoughtful political concern was carried over



to the Western media's coverage of El Salvador's recent exercise in 'democracy.'

It went unmentioned, for example, amidst the flurry of election stories engineered to garner the public's nod of approval for this "fledgling democracy" (and more aid to it), that ARENA chief D'Aubuisson is a not-so-closet fascist. In February 1982, Mexico's *El Dia* paper reported D'Aubuisson had told a German reporter, "You Germans are very intelligent; you realized that the Jews were responsible



The problem of species rights may go well beyond animals. As it turns out, carrots may pose a truly formidable revolutionary force. They have nothing to lose but their stalks.



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- Grill Side: Partial schedule from April 10 - April 21 from 8 a.m. - 4 p.m.  
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- Caf. South-Side re-opens May 1, 1989:  
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- Redpath Library  
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APRIL 10 - APRIL 21, 1989  
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# Holding AIDS patients hostage

*In the United States, people living with AIDS (Acquired Immuno-deficiency Syndrome) must cope with a grossly inadequate social service system and no government health care programme at all. Here in Québec, we have a far-reaching welfare system and universal health care. So people living with AIDS are doing alright by the state, right?*

**Wrong!**

by Eric Smith



The entrenched bureaucracy of our social services system means long delays to get medication, if the medication can be found in Canada at all. It means the testing of only a small number of new drugs and sometimes double-blind tests in which control groups of people living with AIDS are given placebos. It means non-prescription drugs and nutritional supplements found to be beneficial are not covered in any way by Medicare. It means harassment of people with AIDS who are on welfare, and delays in welfare payments.

These charges are being raised all over Canada by activist groups and People with AIDS coalitions.

In a letter last November to Thérèse La-voie-Roux, provincial Minister of Health and Human Services, the Comité des personnes atteintes du VIH (Committee of HIV-infected people) stated "We do not want engraved on our tombstones: 'died of hunger due to governmental negligence.'"

The letter was written in reference to two drugs not available under Medicare, Ensure and Zovirax.

Ensure is a dietary protein supplement beneficial to people living with AIDS who, because of a common infection, cannot eat properly. It is available in most pharmacies. But it is expensive at \$15 per day per person.

Zovirax is a pain-killer which has been shown to help the "sharp pains caused by the herpes simplex virus," according to the letter.

In a telephone response from the Minister's office, government representatives told the Comité that Zovirax is made available to almost all people if their doctors request it from the Central Pharmacy in Québec City.

***We should have more choice, we don't have enough choice. You have AZT or AZT. That's it!***

But according to Pierre-Luc Delorme of the Comité, at least two people who needed the drug have not been eligible. And processing a request through the Central Pharmacy can take as long as six weeks.

The letter also referred to a government programme, available for many long-term illnesses such as cancer and tuberculosis, but as yet not available to people with AIDS. Under this programme, patients with a special card can purchase all their medication for a flat \$2 a month fee at authorized clinics across the province.

According to Delorme, those who have the most trouble with the cost of AIDS are those whose means barely exceed the limit for eligibility to medical welfare. Without

the bureaucracy. Activists say that Ville-Marie is not properly equipped to deal with these needs.

The only drug currently being used in Canada to fight AIDS itself is AZT. It is fully covered by Medicare in all provinces except British Columbia where people who use the treatment are expected to pay up to \$2000 a year. In the U.S., though, AZT is sold for \$99 a dose with very limited programmes in place to help those who can't afford it. The pharmaceutical corporation Burroughs-Wellcome has exclusive rights over the manufacture of AZT. It prices the drug at a markup of approximately 400 per cent.

In Québec, people who use AZT are enrolled in a test programme which monitors the effects of this highly toxic drug. AZT inhibits HIV viral reproduction but can bring about serious side-effects such as anemia and low T-cell counts.

***Those who get the placebo are most likely to die of pneumocystis carinii pneumonia (PCP), the illness which most persons with AIDS develop and which pentamidine helps to treat.***

medical welfare, some treatment costs which can be expensive are incurred by patients themselves.

Those on medical welfare have run into different problems though. Complaints about harassment at Ville-Marie Social Services have surfaced. There have been charges that welfare payments get delayed, tied up in red tape. People living with AIDS often don't have the time for needs to channel through

Because of these side-effects, Eddie, a person living with AIDS stopped taking AZT two weeks ago until his white blood cells can regenerate. He has been enrolled in the programme for a year and a half at the Montréal General Hospital.

Eddie developed AIDS shortly after learning his HIV-positive status. He was admitted to the long-term trial study under emergency conditions. "The week I started AZT I was dying," he said. "You need to almost die to

have AZT. You need advanced active ARC (AIDS-related complex) with constant infections."

There is some evidence that small doses of AZT can help delay or reduce the chances of developing AIDS among some sero-positive people. But because of the drug's toxicity few recommend it until necessary.

Other drugs are being tested or are available in other countries, such as aerosolized

***We do not want engraved on our tombstones: "died of hunger due to governmental negligence."***

pentamidine, naltrexone, dextran sulfate and AL-721.

Until the Emergency Relief Programme was established a little over a month ago, these drugs could not be acquired at all in Canada—this in spite of the fact that Dextran Sulfate is manufactured in suburban Toronto. Now access is still very restricted and only aerosolized pentamidine is being tested in Canada.

Aerosolized Pentamidine, less toxic than its IV equivalent, is now being tested in this country in a programme which involves a control group of people living with AIDS who are given a placebo, or dummy drug. No one enrolled in the programme knows whether he or she is getting the Pentamidine or the placebo. Those who get the placebo are most likely to die of pneumocystis carinii pneumonia (PCP), the illness which most persons with AIDS develop and which pentamidine helps to treat.

AIDS Action Now in Toronto is co-ordi-

nating a Pentamidine Project whereby activists send doctors Physician Information Packages to encourage them to supervise the drug's use by their patients. Patients must go to Buffalo in New York State though, since the medication is not available outside of the test programme in Canada.

According to Eddie, there are about twenty people who are currently involved in the test in Montréal, ten with placebos. Eddie, who has had bouts of PCP, is using Septra (also known as Bactrim), the Canadian hospitals' treatment of choice. But, many people who have developed PCP develop strong reactions to this drug when taken with AZT and consequently need access to the aerosolized pentamidine.

Few Canadian people with AIDS develop Kaposi's sarcoma, a cancer which was most common amongst those first diagnosed with AIDS. Those who do used to use Alpha Interferon. The drug is no longer available in Canada and costs \$1000 a month.

Until recently, the Canadian government would not allow the release of AL-721. Its release is now scheduled for July. According to AIDS Action Now, "AL-721 is a non-toxic combination of natural lipids (fats) that seems to block [HIV] from infecting healthy cells." In the U.S., it is available over the counter at health food stores. Many activists say AL-721 is a clear example of the bureaucratic impasse many treatments face in Canada.

According to Eddie, "We should have more choice, we don't have enough choice. You have AZT or AZT. That's it!"

Activists claim one of the biggest problems with society's response to AIDS is the lack of information people with AIDS get about their condition and their options.

"The doctors don't say much," said Eddie. "It's like they want to be kings. Maybe they just don't want us to worry. It's a very stressful disease."

## ACT UP!

If I'm dying from anything it's homophobia.

If I'm dying from anything it's racism.

If I'm dying from anything it's indifference and red tape.

If I'm dying from anything it's from Jesse Helms and Ronald Reagan.

If I'm dying from anything it's the sensationalism of newspapers and magazines and television shows that are interested in me as a human interest story only as long as I'm willing to be a helpless victim.

If I'm dying from anything it's the fact that not enough rich white heterosexual men have gotten AIDS for anyone to give a shit.

Vito Russo, American writer and person living with AIDS at an ACT-UP (AIDS Coalition To Unleash Power) rally on October 11.







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### CREATIVE WRITING

The Peterson Prize, worth \$500, is open to undergraduate or graduate students registered in a degree program in the Department of English.

The Lionel Shapiro Awards for Creative Writing, three prizes of \$1000 each, to be distributed if possible among the genres of poetry, fiction, screen and playwrighting. Each prize to be awarded on the recommendation of the Department of English to one or more students in the final year of the B.A. course who have demonstrated outstanding talent. (A note from your academic adviser verifying you will have completed your program requirements and the minimum credits required by the Faculty of Arts [by April 1989] MUST accompany your submission.)

The Clark Lewis Prize, worth \$245, is open to major or honours students in the Department of English. The prize is awarded annually or from time to time for original plays staged in the course of the academic year.

Forms to be completed (for the creative writing awards) are available in the Department of English General Office, Arts 155. Submissions must be in duplicate (typed original, one xerox copy).

**DEADLINE:**

**April 17, 1989**



# Battle for Overdale ends in defeat

by Ryan Morey

The few remaining residents of the Overdale community in Montréal's inner city decided last month to abandon their struggle to save what was left of their homes and neighbourhood, marking the end of a two year battle.

So ends the city's successful elimination of a small, low-income community in the name of corporate development. What's left is testimony to big business' unfailing ability to manipulate, with the assistance of its subordinate mass media, public opinion and even common sense.

It all started when developers Cohen and Landeau decided progress meant the destruction of the community-oriented Overdale neighbourhood, and the building of a \$100 million condominium project in its stead.

The administration in power, then led by Mayor Jean Drapeau, agreed with enthusiasm. But in June 1986 Drapeau's Civic party lost to the Montréal Citizen's Movement, which promised to re-examine the Overdale development project.

Supporters were shocked when a year later the MCM announced their plan to evict and relocate the 90 Overdale residents to make room for the condo project.

Now that the \$100 million dollar condo complex, the supposed genesis of the eviction plan, seems to have vanished from the planning boards, all that remains is a battle over a vacant lot and a few remaining courtroom appeals.

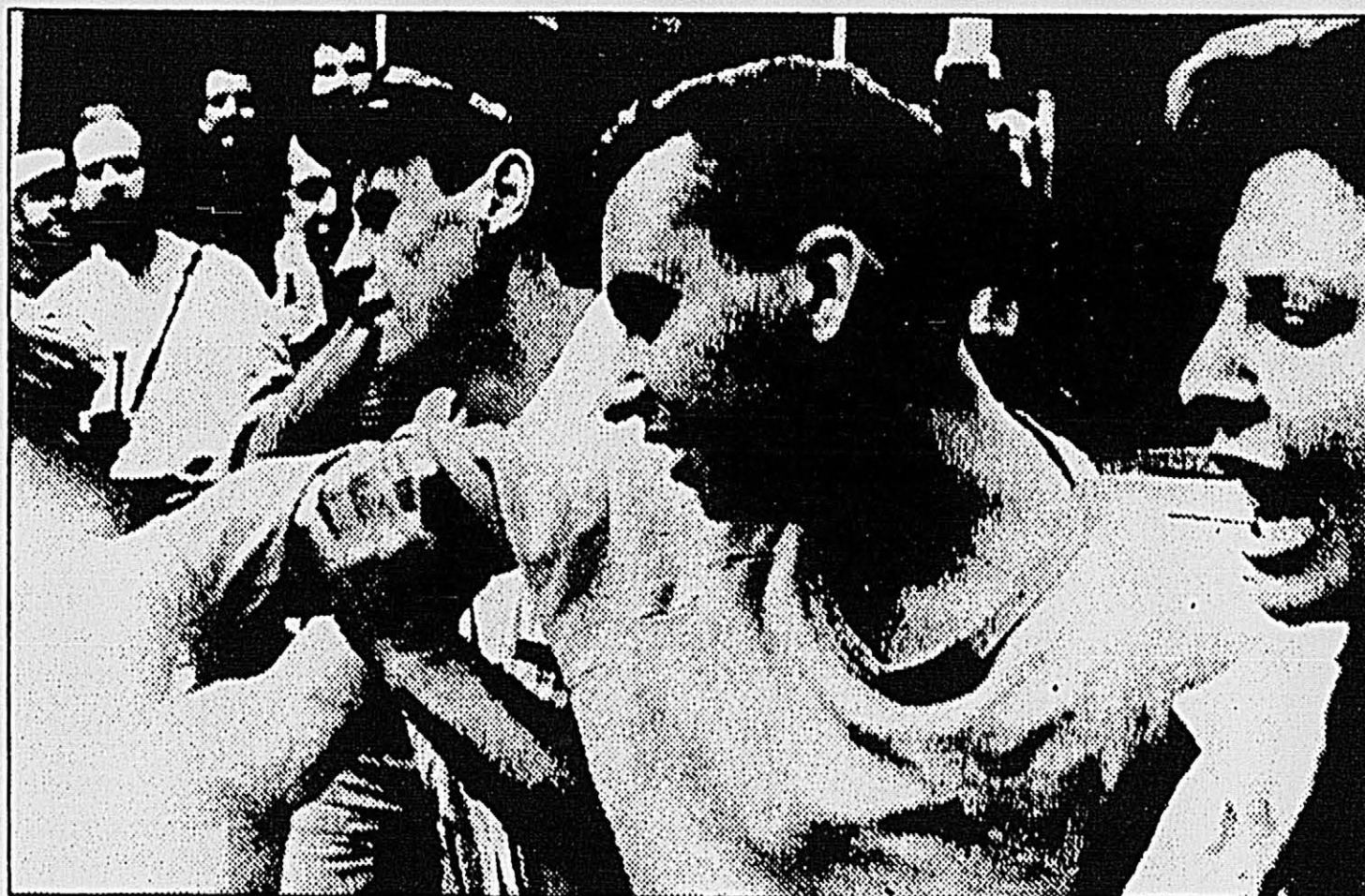
The city and media justified the destruction of a community by calling it "progress." But all that has come of the fuss is the \$200 000 the developers have made so far off of "Underdale," and a new electronic billboard in the empty lot that used to be Overdale Avenue.

Once the Doré administration had publicly committed itself to removing the residents, they couldn't back down, and risk creating an even more horrific public relations disaster. The MCM followed through to the end, exerting, as Overdale resident Robert Craig accurately describes, "an absurd amount of force."

Like his neighbours, Craig was helpless when business executives met with city officials to decide the most efficient means of eliminating the residents.

It is from this bleak scenario that Craig, in a David and Goliath attempt to balance the scale of media representation and public opinion, appropriated a small piece of media technology. The result is *Overdale*, a 26 minute broadcast quality video, independently directed and produced by Craig.

During the two turbulent years of the Overdale battle, the MCM blatantly disregarded all campaign promises to pro-



**During the two turbulent years of the Overdale battle, the MCM blatantly disregarded all campaign promises to protect tenants' rights and *La vie de quartier*, as well as its own committee's recommendation to integrate the tenants into the new project.**

tect tenants' rights and *La vie de quartier*, as well as its own committee's recommendation to integrate the tenants into the new project.

A \$700 000 bid by the tenants to buy their own homes was shot down by the city. More disconcerting were the riot police and anti-terrorist SWAT squads brought in to deal with the handful of residents who ignored eviction notices.

The *Gazette* depicted their refusal to be relocated to a new "low cost housing" project as unreasonable. Overdale tenants were being offered luxury accommodations at bargain rates, yet stubbornly persisted in their desire to live in dirty, falling down slums. Nicknamed "Underdale," the rent for the substitute housing was in fact well above what the tenants could afford.

The video is a collage of candid inter-

Police, with the MCM's blessing, forcibly remove Overdale tenants from their homes

views with the tenants, still photographs evoking what the neighborhood was like before the proposed project, and footage from confrontations with police. The residents clearly and convincingly explain their reasons for wanting to hold on to something they have worked hard at creating and preserving: a safe and caring community in the inner core of a large city.

As an active member of the battle, Craig offers an inside view of the events, which could only come from a videomaker closely involved. As Craig describes it, "the video was made as a rallying cry for a battle that was still considered winnable."

If history has changed the role of the

*Overdale* video from rallying cry to pedagogical tool, the video has an important role in keeping the public aware of how easily and quickly this sort of political and economic manipulation can occur, and how absolute and unquestioned is mass media's biased propagation in forming public opinion in these matters.

The process of screening and promoting independent video is still much too slow and awkward for *Overdale* to have had major impact in Montréal. But the persistent and determined push of this video and others like it will at least raise awareness, and perhaps even play a role in similar situations which are surely just around the corporate corner.

Craig, while promoting *Overdale*, is beginning work on a new independent video project which will examine the role of broadcast television as propaganda and its influence on people's perceptions.

The two year Overdale ordeal could well slip into the abyss of forgotten social injustices, if not for the dedicated work of independent video artists who are using a young, accessible medium to ensure we not believe so quickly, and not forget so soon.

The Overdale video will be screened in early May at the Images'89 festival in Toronto. Any screening and distribution information can be obtained from Les Production Dada et Auto, 934-2355, and it is distributed through Videographe Montréal.





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# CKUT plans 'gay day' of solidarity

by Egg

Get ready to gear up for Gay Day! On May 13, CKUT 90.3 FM, will be featuring a full day of broadcasting prepared by and for the gay community. This unique event is the first of its kind to hit Canadian airwaves.

"The idea came up after Joe Rose's murder. The station wanted to do more than condemning the death. We wanted to go beyond that, to acknowledge the fact that homophobia exists and something must be done about it—but we want it to be a positive thing. There is a lot that people can learn from the Gay and Lesbian Community, there are a lot of issues that can be discussed," said CKUT Public Affairs Director Lisa Vinebohm.

Tentative plans for the day include a plethora of programming: music, fag folk (that's disco), live poetry, drama, and comedy, as well as discussion of topical political issues. Montréal city councillor

Raymond Blain, Canada's first openly gay elected official, is expected to contribute, as well as Svend Robinson, an openly gay NDP Member of Parliament from British Columbia, and André Bouchette, PQ member for the Centre-Sud are expected to contribute. Michelle Shocked, who spoke of Joe Rose at her recent concert at the Spectrum, will also take part.

Local stores and restaurants will broadcast the programming and donate goods for on-air give-aways. They will also have donation boxes set up to collect funds for a local AIDS hospice and Montréal's first Gay and Lesbian Community Centre, which will open in a few weeks.

The same evening, in conjunction with Gay Day, a multi-media performance featuring gay and lesbian artists is planned, to be followed by a party for contributors and listeners.

CKUT's regular programming often highlights information of interest to the city's gay and lesbian community. The

*Homo Show* is broadcast Mondays, 13h to 13h30. *Cuts, Women in Music*, is on Mondays, 15h-17h. *Dykes on Mikes* is usually

else who wants to celebrate same-sex love are especially welcome. Vinebohm stressed the importance of community



run Wednesdays at 14h30, but is presently in need of contributors. Past specials on these shows have included Lesbian Safe Sex, Leather Gay Culture, and Lesbians in Northern Ireland.

All those interested in these shows and Gay Day are encouraged to get involved. Contributions from dykes, fags, drag queens, bi-sexuals, and anybody

response to their ideas. "This (Gay Day) is not just a token gesture. It's more of a gesture of solidarity."

An organizational meeting will be held Tuesday, April 18, 19h30 in Lea 122. Gay Day will be broadcast 9h to midnight, Saturday, May 13. For information, contact Lisa Vinebohm or David Shannon CKUT at 398-6787.

## Rialto showcasing Channel Four films

by Matthew McKeown

A renaissance is taking place in Britain. The country's film industry has undergone some recent changes that are reaping benefits not only for domestic television audiences, but for international theatres, which are now unveiling their latest creations. Last week, the Rialto, with its Film Four series, showcased one of the main reasons for the rebirth of British cinema.



programming for the younger audience (15-35) that was largely ignored by the other three broadcast channels. These are the folks responsible for the original Max Headroom film which North America later capitalized upon as a series and advertising figurehead.

A by-product of Channel Four has been the creation of many new production companies, as well as the emergence of new feature film makers, animators, and documentarists to fuel the new demand for programming.

One new series in particular, *Film on Four*, exhibits feature films selected from these independent production companies. *My Beautiful Laundrette* received its first exhibition, on television, through this series. The film was popular enough to make Channel Four consider large scale distribution to theatres.

The idea was a success. So much so that Channel Four created a feature film distribution company, Film Four International, to sell the best *Film On Four* features to theatres world wide. Other titles in the Film Four International series include *A Room With a View*, *Mona Lisa*, *Dance With a Stranger*, and *Caravaggio*.

The Rialto's Festival featured six of the newest releases from the Film Four mill. The most spectacular of the new offering is *Alice*, directed by the Czech animator Jan Svankmajer. His idiosyn-

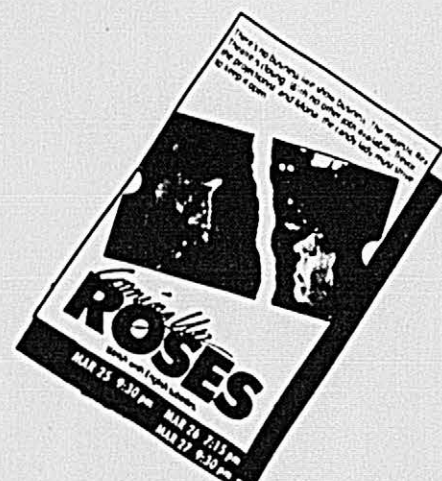
cratic version of *Alice in Wonderland* offers a wonderful marriage of live action and masterful stop-motion photography. The film is full of life although the only real life character is Alice, played by Kristyna Kohovtova. Svankmajer demonstrates a prolific knowledge of the painstaking process of stop-motion animation. In this process, an object is photographed frame-by-frame, and moved slightly each time, to stimulate real motion. As one second of screen time represents 24 individual frames, a motion of any duration takes hundreds of frames to produce.



The tea party sequence alone, between the March Hare and the Mad Hatter, consumes perhaps five to ten minutes and translates into more than 14 000 individual frames. Since the film clocks in at almost two hours, the amount of work put in this film is truly mind-boggling.

*Hidden City* (D. Stephen Polinkoff) is the slick Film Four International hopes will be the biggest box office winner of the group. It is more formulaic than the others, offering Charles Dance (*Pascal's Island*) teaming up with a young woman to get to the bottom of some intrigue that involves kidnapping and the self-referential twist of missing film footage.

Film Four also tackles racism in *Horace Ove's Playing Away*, which portrays a West Indian cricket team from the



London neighbourhood of Brixton playing a charity match against a white team from a small English village. The list is rounded out by Jerzy Kaszubowski's World War II era story about kids called *The Road Home* and Beban Kidron's love story *Vroom*.

Of Western European countries, Great Britain is currently producing the most original and most interesting cinema. In addition to Film Four International, George Harrison's Handmade Films (*Withnail and I*, *Shanghai Surprise*) and such independent releases as *Wish You Were Here*, *Sammy and Rosie Get Laid*, and *A Handful of Dust* have earned the British some long overdue respect as a producer of quality cinema. Watch for all of the Film Four Festival titles to be released individually in theatres.



Channel Four, which is responsible for this new wave of films, is literally Britain's fourth broadcast channel. Chartered by parliament to cater to tastes and interests not served by other British broadcasters, Channel Four focuses on innovative programming. Specifically, Channel Four was intended to develop





**THURSDAY, APRIL 6TH**

Etude de la Bible Francophone: lecture et discussions sur un passage choisi. Union 425, de 12h30 à 1h30. Apportez votre "lunch". Etudiant(e)s et personnel de McGill seulement. Organisé par le McGill Christian Fellowship.  
 Liberal McGill: Executive Elections. Members are urged to come out to select the new President and V.P.'s Internal, External, and Finance. Union B09/10. 4:30 p.m.  
 McGill Writers' Guild: Meeting every Thursday. Student readings, followed by discussion and writing exercise. Arts 350, 6:00 p.m. Information: 284-4421.  
 McGill Film Society: The Living Daylights. USA 1987 (130 min.).  
 Dir.: J. Glen. FDA Auditorium, 8:00 p.m.



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Due to the recent appointment of Ms. Linda Christensen to the position of Director of Human Resources, a replacement has been named to succeed her as one of the four Assessors to hear complaints of sexual harassment, namely:

**Ms. Joan Beneteau 398-6746**

**Faculty of Education**

You are once again reminded of the names and telephone numbers of the other three assessors:

**Professor Patricia Wells 398-4508**

**Physical & Occupational Therapy**

**Professor Morton Weinfeld 398-6846**

**Department of Sociology**

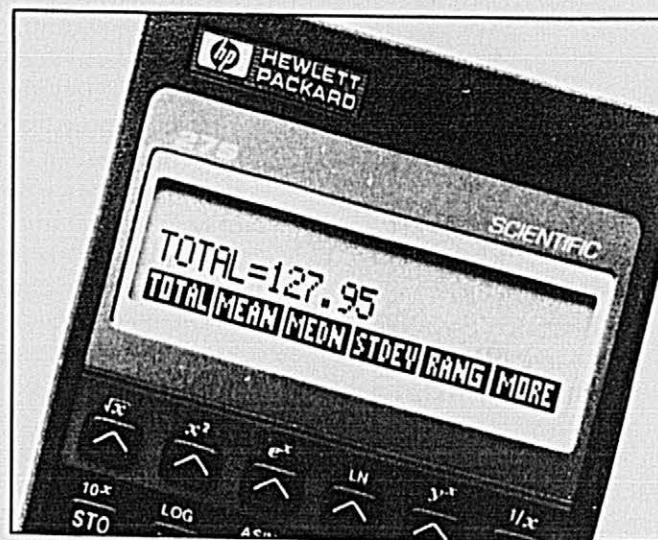
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## Finding their way through funk

# The High Yellow papers

by Egg

Garagey, thrashy, speedy-funkie, decked in a look not quite Brady Bunch and not quite Run DMC, High Yellow is the newest local band, strong contenders to dominate this year's summer scene. This 'Montréal' band is actually a mix from Ontario, New Hampshire, San Francisco and Paris, but their sensibility is united and centralized.



ent fans," says Chris, bassist. Their recent date at Foufounes featured a slide show of original paintings by drummer Terry, as well as various photographs, combined with intermittent use of strob lights. This made for a visually bombarding presence to backdrop behind their busy sound. They are considering running movies at their next venture.

Their pyrotechnics sometimes include two women dancing on either side of the band, much in the style of 'sixties go-go dancers. Chris defended this against charges of sexism. "Some people may be put off and think that this is exploitative, but it is not that way," he says. "They are friends of ours, not people we've hired. They enjoy dancing to our music and I feel that people (in the audience) are less self-conscious if they see others dancing as well. We chose to have a female lead singer (Kim) to avoid the typical all-male image. And she's not another Mitsou, she has a lot of power."

Judging from their recent show at Foufounes, he's right—she can grab each song with a force beyond even the Go-Go's in their hard-edged heyday, while the funk sound



denied themselves the chance and ability to recover those feelings and feel good about themselves. When they are tired of being angry punks, they make money and become happy puppies. [With funk], there

should be a renaissance of rebellion dealing with things in a more constructive way. The groove is the way to do it."

Later, Chris ironically pointed out that if you look up punk in the

dictionary it means bad and rotting, but if you look up funk it means totally decrepit, smelly. He described his punk/funk transition in much more concise and tangible terms. "I used to play in hardcore bands, but that was before I learned how to play guitar. I prefer funk now because it's more fun—it's camp, humour, as well as more proficient music. There are a lot of good hardcore bands, but they have something else to back them up. The Bad Brains use reggae, the Chili Peppers and Beefeater use funk."

Pierre described the band's stand against racist stereotyping. "Punk has been for much too long a white movement, and the main 'alternative,' to white youth, has been [only] punk. Skin colour should not dictate the type of music one plays." The band recently took part in a local S.O.S. Racisme benefit, and has one song, *Foxy People*, which centres on unity between races, pleading, *Stop the hatred across the*

## minalistingsterminalist

by Julia Loktev

The snow has melted and all of the sidewalk shit that has been hibernating warmly has come out to play in the springtime sun. It tracks you down the street chasing on the heels of your newly cleaned shoes. This has absolutely nothing to do with what is hip-happening-hopping-hoola-hooping around town but serves to remind you to wipe those shoes before entering anywhere you might get image-conscious. Personal grooming—always a priority.

**Tuesday the 4th day of the 4th month of the 1989th year a.k.a. today:** Jah love and good vibrations at the Rising Sun Reggae Festival grooving Tuesdays through Sundays until April 30. Tonight, come vibrato to Sir Monty and the Mango Stars. If this simply isn't your scene, New York experimental cellist (celloist, celler, cell cyst), Tom Cora, will be performing at an evening of contemporary improvisational cello music at Galerie Optica. Other cell cysts present: Eric Longworth and Eric Korey performing together and Claude LaMothe and Wittwulf Malik playing solo.

**Wednesday the 5th, the month and year remain the same:** For daytime folly, I highly recommend Threading Time Through Puppetry, an exhibit on the contribution of weavers to the art of puppetry, on display at the Centre des Arts Visuels until April 15. If threads and strings just ain't the stuff that chills you, thrills you, heats you up/ perhaps a rhyme is right on time/ and I can't rap for shit so I certainly won't be entering the Rappers

Contest happening tonight at the Rising Sun, but if you think you're the next Chuck D. or Posdnous then come take the mike and be the first one on your block to attach the title MC to your name. Not your real name of course, the first step is to change your name—MC Christine just doesn't have the same ring as MC Lyte.

**Thursday 6th:** No choices here. The hands down winner for swinging event of the day is 666 Metal Showcase, six (how clever) metal bands swishing their guitars, hips, hair, dandruff all over Foufounes. As part of the mystery element so prevalent in heavy metal, Foufounes has not announced the names of the bands playing, but judging from the title of the event, expect more slam than glam.

**Friday the 7th:** Big drunken bash at the Union Building. To quote the press release, "Turn on your funk motor, get down and praise the lord!" An evening of ska, comedy, and reggae with Kali & Dub, Inc., Jah Cutta & Determination (Jah is just all over the place this week), Me, Mom, and Morgentaler and Comedy Nest Stand-Up & First City Improv Players. All for just \$2.00 with McGill ID. Even cheaper is The Andrew Homzy Jazz Orchestra, playing for free at Concordia University, Room H-110. The group will present the North American premiere of Francy Boland's *Faces*, a work that consists of seventeen sections ranging from a jazz waltz, to be-bop, to modal jazz.

**Saturday the 8th:** Cinemadness, the third annual festival of McGill student films, promises to be a bastion of self-reflexivity, etc. Come

view and discuss the Bergmanesque, Godardesque, Spielbergesque at the Alley at 8:00. No Wenders. Admission \$2.50. Jah still jamming at The Rising Sun with Imperial Force.

**Sunday the 9th:** Hot evening for "ahlturndativ moozick" in Montréal. Australian intelligent pop-pity-popsters the Go-Betweens playing at Café Campus. Simultaneous dance and intellectual stimulation for \$10. Industrial dance toonz at Foufounes with Belgium's Legendary Pink Dots. Dunno how much, dunno what time, do know they're good. The reformed Violent Femmes add it up at Theatre Outremont. Choices, choices.

**Tuesday the 11th:** FREE—The Dancers and Musicians of Bali are doing a preview of their April 15-16 Theatre Outremont performances at The Complexe Desjardins at noon. The ensemble includes a full 26 musician Gamelan orchestra. What more could you ask for? A trip to Bali with Rod Stewart? Forget it.

**Future Funky Stuff:** Ludvig von 88, goofy French hardcore in the vein of Bérurier Noir, April 20 at the Spectrum. Chris Spedding, legendary guitarist and producer, played with John Cale, Bryan Ferry, Laurie Anderson, also produced Sex Pistols and Montréal's own Nils, April 26 at Café Campus. Journées du Cinéma Africain, festival of contemporary African films. This year's theme is Images of Women, April 24-30 at la Cinéma theque québécoise and Cinema ONF du Complexe Guy-Favreau. Québec Drama Festival '89, two plays staged each evening April 25-29 at the Centaur Theatre.

Sayanara and please, don't forget to wipe those shoes.



The term 'high yellow' was originally used as a racist, derogatory term in the fifties and sixties. It referred to white people who exhibited stereotypically 'black' characteristics, or were friendly with blacks. The implication was that these people were not truly white, but must have some 'black blood', which would have given them 'high yellow' skin tones. The all-white band uses its name ironically to acknowledge their interest in a traditionally black style of music, funk, and their concern for political issues, particularly racism.

High Yellow alters their explosive stage show a bit with every performance. "We try not to bore ourselves or our hard-core constitu-

ent keeps her appeal melodious and never abrasive.

Although this band was never hardcore, the roots of some of the members include punk influences—particularly in Pierre, the lead guitarist. He chatted at length about the existential aspects of hardcore they inject into their own music.

"We try to incorporate the anger and energy present in hardcore into the groove of funk. Groove means the bringing together of people's good feelings into a communal ecstasy, which is (hopefully) the happening of a good band. In industrial/urban youth rebellion music, there are a lot of negative feelings, and those musicians have a right to have those feelings. But they've



# La recherche : au jeu des universités

Josée Villeneuve

Refuser la spécialisation et une centralisation des ressources en recherche et développement serait une nouvelle approche désirable dans un contexte de libre-échange.

Voilà la nouvelle stratégie que proposait M. Parizeau, chef du Parti Québécois, lors d'une conférence tenue à McGill le 21 mars dernier.

La pratique de la recherche risquerait de se déplacer encore plus vers les États-Unis, avec le libre-échange, nous prévient M. Parizeau. Au Québec et au Canada, il croit nécessaire de changer les politiques actuelles pour ne pas permettre à

nos voisins du sud de profiter d'un exode des cerveaux en accaparant le talent des Canadiens.

L'accord semble promouvoir l'échange de scientifiques et de professionnels qui travaillent d'un bord ou de l'autre de la frontière. Ces déplacements plus ou moins libres de la recherche par delà les frontières laissent entrevoir une sorte de libéralisation que M. Parizeau encourage.

Cependant, M. Parizeau affirme que ces échanges posent un problème. Ils risquent de renforcer la concentration des ressources humaines et financières dans quelques grandes universités, selon

le modèle américain qui s'est développé au cours des dernières années. Selon ce modèle, on suggère que la recherche doit se centraliser afin de faire face à la concurrence. Une université qui se distingue pour ses résultats en métallurgie, par exemple, reçoit ainsi tous les fonds que le gouvernement consacre à ce champ. Les universités qui sont bien cotées reçoivent par conséquent plus de fonds du gouvernement et du secteur privé. Ces fonds attirent les meilleurs chercheurs d'où la difficulté pour des nouveaux centres d'initier des projets de recherche.

Pour avoir enseigné pendant plusieurs années aux Hautes Études

Commerciales, M. Parizeau questionne cette optique et propose une nouvelle politique de distribution des ressources afin de freiner ce processus.

Le gouvernement ne doit pas se fier à la bonne réputation de certaines universités québécoises traditionnelles comme McGill et l'Université de Montréal. D'après M. Parizeau, ceci aurait souvent empêché le développement d'idées nouvelles. En effet, une distribution large des ressources créerait une compétition dynamique et saine entre les universités qui travaillent dans les mêmes domaines.

De plus, « dans le cas d'un petit pays comme le Canada et d'un beaucoup plus petit pays comme le Québec » Parizeau croit que les gouvernements ne peuvent se prendre pour des « dieux » qui pourraient distribuer aux secteurs névralgiques les sommes d'argent nécessaires et suffisantes à l'avancement de la recherche.

Le gouvernement ne devrait jamais être le seul joueur. Les différents centres de recherche et universités du pays devraient participer davantage à l'allocation des ressources en recherche et développement.

Le gouvernement doit aussi prendre plus de risques selon Parizeau. Les gouvernements doivent prendre la même attitude que dans le cas des petites et moyennes entreprises (PME). Avec les programmes d'aide aux PME, les gouvernements subventionnent quelque 8 000 nouvelles entreprises sachant fort bien

qu'au bout de 3 ou 4 ans, 4 000 de ces dernières auront disparu. On assume un certain gaspillage pour promouvoir l'entrepreneuriat et il devrait en être de même pour la promotion de l'esprit innovateur en recherche selon Parizeau.

M. Parizeau aspire aussi à une augmentation des ressources consacrées à la recherche et au développement. Le Québec effectue pour \$357 millions de recherche (pour l'année 1986 selon *Statistique Canada*). M. Parizeau estime que la réalisation d'une recherche de qualité exige l'allocation d'environ \$600 à \$700 millions par année.

Pour combler le manque à gagner, M. Parizeau aimerait que les universités soient plus autonomes face au gouvernement en s'associant au secteur privé. M. Parizeau n'affirme pas pour autant que les universités doivent se mettre à la solde des entreprises, car ils ont des intérêts divergents.

C'est le gouvernement qui devra faire le gros des efforts pour pallier au sous-financement. À cette fin, M. Parizeau propose une nouvelle taxe de 1% ou moins sur la masse salariale. Les corporations qui effectueraient de la recherche pour leur compte auraient un crédit d'impôt. Le financement de ces crédits supplémentaires ne semblerait pas poser de difficultés pour M. Parizeau qui parle également en tant qu'ex-ministre des Finances. L'intérêt de M. Parizeau ne réside donc pas dans la source du « financement », mais bien dans ses objectifs.

## COMMENTAIRE

### Gangs de jeunes :

### Quand les préjugés entretiennent les préjugés

Pierre Carabin

Depuis environ deux semaines, les médias nous matraquent de nouvelles au sujet de gangs de jeunes qui envahissent notre ville.

Un incident aux apparences de fait divers (le meurtre d'un jeune homme dans une bataille à coups de couteau) est devenu une nouvelle d'importance nationale. Au bulletin de nouvelles national de la radio de *Radio-Canada*, la proposition du ministre de la Justice, Gil Rémi-lard, d'interdire les armes blanches fait la manchette. Presque tous les jours, des articles sur les gangs de jeunes délinquants font la une des grands quotidiens montréalais. Cette surexposition du phénomène a d'ailleurs commencé avec une série d'article dans *La Presse*, il y a trois semaines, sur les jeunes de 14 à 18 ans, leurs intérêts et aspirations. Simple coïncidence sans doute. Ce ne sont pas les journaux qui ont provoqué le meurtre de deux jeunes par leurs camarades.

Pourtant, des fois, on se demande... Est-ce que les jeunes ont soudainement décidé de prendre la ville d'assaut ou est-ce qu'on a simplement mis à jour une situation existant depuis longtemps?

Quoi qu'il en soit, le résultat est le même. Une sorte de panique a été créée dans la population ou, du moins, une conscience suraiguë d'un problème pas plus réel ou important que la pollution de la mer par un pétrolier troué ou les tribulations de l'Imam Khomeiny.

Ce qui est drôle, c'est que ce sont les préjugés des uns (ceux de certains jeunes face à leurs pairs et aux vieux) qui en ont attisé d'autres (ceux de certains vieux qui pensent que les jeunes « c'est toute » des fous). En effet, Joseph Rose, tué la semaine dernière, avait les cheveux roses, était homosexuel. Il est permis de spéculer quant aux raisons de son assassinat : peut-être son apparence et son orientation sexuelle différentes n'ont-elles pas plu à ceux qui ont décidé de lui régler son sort. Un groupe d'homosexuels ne s'y est d'ailleurs pas trompé et man-

ifestaient, dimanche 19 mars, contre ce qu'ils considéraient comme des préjugés à leur égard.

À l'origine (d'un des deux meurtres tout au moins), il semble y avoir des préjugés. À l'autre bout du tunnel de l'ignorance, il y a les préjugés sur les jeunes qui hantent les lignes ouvertes.

Ainsi, à l'émission de Jean Coutu sur les ondes de CKAC, mardi dernier, on tentait de régler le problème des gangs de jeunes. L'un proposait l'établissement du service militaire, afin de donner aux jeunes un peu de discipline. Une autre suggérait des camps de réhabilitation pour leur inculquer les valeurs du scoutisme. À du monde qui se promène avec des chaînes et des crans d'arrêt! Meilleure chance la prochaine fois.

Un thème qui revient souvent dans cette histoire, c'est la responsabilité de l'école. On n'y éduquerait plus les jeunes; on ne leur donnerait qu'une instruction, expliquait M. Coutu. Cependant, on ne peut tout demander à l'école : les profs ont d'autres chats à fouetter que d'élever, seuls, 20 ou 30 élèves. De plus, l'éducation par la force n'est peut-être pas le remède idéal.

J'ai personnellement eu la chance de vivre les derniers soubresauts de l'« éducation » : les mômes de 8 ans vivaient dans le peur de la « strap » et le prof ne se gênait pas pour foutre des coups de pied au cul de l'élève récalcitrant. Je ne suis pourtant pas convaincu que cela nous ait inculqué des valeurs morales indélébiles.

Ce qu'il faut bien voir (et Alain Dubuc l'a très justement fait remarquer dans son éditorial du 22 mars — *La Presse* —), c'est que, depuis que l'école s'est démocratisée, des enfants de milieux défavorisés, auparavant exclus du système, ont fait leur entrée dans les écoles. Souvent, ceux-ci n'ont pas la chance d'avoir l'aide de leurs parents pour leurs études, contrairement à leurs petits camarades de milieux aisés. Désarmés, ils se retrouvent souvent dans des gangs qui leur offrent la sécurité, le soutien moral.

Evitons cependant de tomber dans le piège dénoncé plus haut : celui des généralisations hâtives. Certains jeunes favorisés se retrouvent aussi en gangs : ils s'y sentent plus forts, plus importants.

Alors, qu'est-ce qu'on peut faire face à ce phénomène, car il y a quand même eu deux morts? D'aucuns prétendent que seuls des hommes devraient conduire les autobus la nuit (en effet, les deux meurtres ont eu lieu dans des autobus et, dans les deux cas, c'est une femme qui était au volant) : les jeunes auraient peur et n'oseraient pas attaquer des innocents en présence d'un chauffeur mâle. Il est permis d'en douter : face à un gars avec un couteau, un homme non armé est tout aussi vulnérable qu'une femme non armée.

Interdire les couteaux alors? Les crans d'arrêt sont déjà interdits : ça ne les empêche pas de circuler. Et puis, comment prouver (ainsi que le soulignait André Noël dans *La Presse* du 25 mars) qu'un passager avec un couteau de cuisine dans son sac veut l'utiliser pour attaquer quelqu'un?

Réhabiliter les jeunes délinquants dans des camps, des écoles spéciales? Peut-être. Encore là, le circuit des écoles de réforme du bon vieux temps a souvent produit des criminels endurcis ou des individus démolis psychologiquement plutôt que de bons enfants réformés.

Le plus efficace, c'est encore de changer les mentalités, mais ce n'est pas évident. Les préjugés ont la vie dure. Cela fait 4 000 ans — mettons! — que les vieux disent que les jeunes ne savent plus vivre et que les jeunes disent que les vieux ne comprennent rien à rien, et puis, des phénomènes de gangs, il y en avait déjà dans les années 50. Malheureusement, ça risque de durer encore longtemps. En attendant le changement du monde, peut-être faudra-t-il se contenter de la peur du gendarme (renforcer la surveillance policière dans le métro, munir les autobus de radios d'urgence) et, surtout, éviter de céder à une panique non justifiée.



Jacques Parizeau à McGill



# La langue du droit à McGill et le droit à sa langue : Pas de panique au royaume des avocats

Sophie Cousineau  
Nicolas Desaulniers-Soucy

Le dépôt d'une proposition par le Comité des programmes (Curriculum Committee), qui forcerait les étudiants de la faculté de Droit à prendre un certain nombre de crédits en français et en anglais, a suscité de vives réactions chez certains étudiants.

La proposition du Comité des programmes se résume ainsi. Il recommande que tous les étudiants du programme de Droit Civil et de

tif ». Jeanne Cadorette, rédactrice en chef du *Quid Novi* ajoute: « c'est une tempête dans un verre d'eau ».

Le doyen de la faculté, M. McDonald, classe les réactions des gens en trois groupes: certains sont d'accord, d'autres sont en désaccord et d'autres ne sont d'accord qu'avec le but visé. D'après lui, cette dernière opinion est la plus répandue.

Le *McGill Daily* a réservé la première page de son édition du 15 mars à ce sujet. Ce dossier est essentiellement composé des commen-

gatoires (Obligations I et II, et Biens) sont déjà offerts dans les deux langues. Il en va de même pour 60% des autres cours exigés. D'ailleurs, McGill est la seule université au monde à offrir les cours de droit civil en anglais selon Gary Bell.

Ces cours en français sont un atout pour McGill qui se veut une université nationale où les deux traditions juridiques sont bien ancrées.

La connaissance du français est aussi une condition *sine qua non* à la pratique du droit au Québec. Selon le doyen MacDonald, sur 135 nouveaux arrivants, 45 à 50 viennent de l'extérieur du Québec et la moitié d'entre eux choisissent d'y rester. Ils ont donc un « avantage pécunier » à l'apprendre comme le soulignait Gary Bell.

L'article du *McGill Daily* suggérait que les nouvelles politiques, si acceptées, rendraient la faculté encore plus élitiste. Et ce,

surtout en ce qui concerne les étudiants hors Québec, les immigrants et les amérindiens.

Pourtant, les étudiants hors Québec qui viennent à McGill pour y suivre le programme combiné savent que le droit civil est avant tout un droit français, qui s'applique uniquement au Québec (à l'intérieur de la Confédération), et dont l'étude requiert par conséquent une connaissance du français. De plus, McGill se veut une « national law school », et doit donc, pour représenter l'ensemble du Canada, offrir des cours en français. Une certaine connaissance du français va donc de pair avec le choix de l'université.

Pour ce qui est des immigrants, ils apprennent en majorité le français, langue de communication au Québec. Affirmer que les nouvelles mesures sont discriminatoires à leur égard vient renforcer les préjugés que les immigrants proviennent tous de milieux socio-écon-

omiques défavorisés, et qu'ils s'opposent à l'apprentissage de ce qui serait leur « troisième » langue.

Et en ce qui concerne les Amérindiens québécois, il est trompeur et dangeux de les mettre tous dans le même sac. Les Inuits et les Cris possèdent leurs dialectes propres. Les Montagnais et les Hurons sont des francophones. Selon Gary Bell, il n'y a que les Mohawks qui parlent l'anglais et qui sont plus réfractaires à l'apprentissage du français.

Il ne faut pas se le cacher: l'université demeure une institution élitiste par le seul fait qu'elle possède des critères d'admission. Puisque la nouvelle proposition ne change en rien les procédures d'admission, la faculté de Droit ne sera pas plus élitiste qu'auparavant. Surtout si ces nouvelles politiques sont appliquées de concert avec des mesures favorisant l'apprentissage de la langue française aux étudiants plus démunis dans cette langue.



Photo Daily Français Lefebvre

Jeanne Cadorette, rédactrice en chef du *Quid novi*

*Common Law* acquièrent un minimum de neuf crédits aussi bien en français qu'en anglais durant leur baccalauréat. Le Droit Civil, hérité de la France, est celui qui s'applique au Québec. La *Common Law*, originaire de la Grande-Bretagne, régit le code civil des autres provinces et territoires du Canada.

Les étudiants du programme national, qui donne une formation de base dans les deux codes, doivent prendre un minimum de 15 crédits dans chacune des deux langues.

Ces mesures, si appliquées, ne seraient effectives qu'en 1990. Elles seraient aussi assorties de recommandations qui visent à en faciliter l'implantation comme l'augmentation du nombre de cours de droit en français. On songe aussi à l'accréditation des cours de français et d'anglais, langues secondes. D'autre part, la possibilité de faire ses travaux et examens dans la langue de son choix demeure.

Cette proposition a donné naissance à une controverse à l'intérieur de la faculté et autour de celle-ci. Pour Gary Bell, rédacteur en chef de la *Revue de Droit*, « les gens réagissent de la même façon que pour la loi 178 » et il ajoute que « c'est très dommage que ce soit émo-

naires d'étudiants mécontents des mesures. Un article de Jean-Pierre Proulx dans *Le Devoir* du 25 mars ainsi qu'un entrefilet dans la *Presse canadienne* faisaient aussi état du débat.

L'article du *McGill Daily* avançait les propositions suivantes. D'après l'auteur de cet article, Viresh Fernando, « ces mesures sont élitistes », « elles affecteront plus particulièrement les étudiants autochtones ou venant de groupes ethniques ». Mais surtout, il écrit qu'« elles vont changer radicalement les politiques d'admission ».

Le fait est que la proposition du comité des programmes n'affecte en rien les conditions d'admission à la faculté de droit et, ce, de l'avis de toutes les personnes intéressées dont le doyen MacDonald.

Actuellement, tous les étudiants qui ont appliqué ou qui appliquent à la faculté de Droit à McGill sont informés qu'une compréhension du français écrit est requise. En effet, 70% des lectures en droit civil et par conséquent dans le programme national qui joint les deux derniers sont en français.

Dans le programme de droit civil, les étudiants possèdent déjà le choix de la langue car les trois cours obli-

## La FEEQ :

## Les attentes des différentes universités

Alan Bowman

Les étudiants universitaires ont besoin d'une association étudiante distincte de l'ANEEQ (Association nationale des étudiants et étudiantes du Québec) parce qu'elle ne s'attaquerait pas à des problèmes suffisamment précis. En effet, plusieurs associations étudiantes considèrent que l'ANEEQ prend position sur des problèmes d'ordre général qui ne touchent pas directement les étudiants.

Plusieurs associations étudiantes montréalaises veulent donc se joindre à la nouvelle FEEQ (Fédération des étudiants et étudiantes du Québec), qui remédierait à ces problèmes. Trois associations étudiantes s'y sont déjà jointes (ou y pensent très sérieusement): ce sont celles de l'Ecole Polytechnique, de l'Université de Montréal et de McGill, qui invoquent des raisons relativement semblables pour justifier leur intérêt pour la FEEQ.

### • L'Ecole Polytechnique

Patrick Desmarais, de l'Association étudiante de Polytechnique (AEP) a indiqué au *Daily Français* que, même si elle ne fait pas encore officiellement partie de la FEEQ, son association s'y intéresse beaucoup parce qu'elle permettra à ses membres de prendre position et de défendre des dossiers bien précis. L'Ecole Polytechnique accorde une importance particulière à celui du financement universitaire. Il considère que la FEEQ est plus positive que l'ANEEQ. L'Ecole Polytechnique attendra cependant que les positions de la nouvelle fédération soient mieux définies avant de décider de s'y engager plus avant. L'association étudiante n'a pas encore le mandat nécessaire à sa participation définitive à la FEEQ (on devra tenir un référendum sur la

question).

### • L'Université de Montréal

La fédération des associations étudiantes du campus de l'Université de Montréal (FAECUM) a déjà le mandat de se joindre à la FEEQ. Maryse Potvin, de la FAECUM, voit la FEEQ d'un bon œil, parce qu'elle croit que la nouvelle fédération pourra se limiter à défendre des positions communes à toutes les universités membres. De plus, il faudra que cette fédération n'aborde que des questions qui touchent directement l'éducation universitaire. Elle voit déjà émerger un discours commun sur les frais de scolarité, le financement des universités et les prêts et bourses.

D'après elle, les tensions pourront être évitées si la FEEQ demeure politiquement neutre et ne prend pas position sur des sujets qui ne touchent pas directement l'éducation et les étudiants universitaires. Elle croit qu'on pourra facilement arriver à des positions communes dans ces domaines limités parce qu'en général, les positions des étudiants sont les mêmes, peu importe l'université fréquentée.

À la FAECUM, on semble considérer cette neutralité politique comme un grand avantage de la FEEQ sur l'ANEEQ. On nous signale même que, pour s'assurer que les positions de la FEEQ représentent fidèlement celles de ses membres, celle-ci n'aura pas d'exécutif; toutes les décisions seront prises par un conseil central composé de représentants de toutes les associations étudiantes membres.

### • McGill

À McGill, John Fox, de la SSMU (Student Society of McGill University), nous assure que la FEEQ et l'ANEEQ ne sont pas en compéti-

tion, mais bien complémentaires. En effet, selon M. Fox, la FEEQ est une association qui correspond bien aux besoins de McGill dans la mesure où elle se concentre sur des questions limitées à l'éducation universitaire.

Toutefois, McGill n'est pas opposée à l'idée que la FEEQ prenne position dans d'autres domaines que celui de l'éducation. Il faudrait cependant que ces positions reflètent celles de tous les membres. On donne l'exemple de l'environnement comme étant un sujet où on ne devrait pas avoir trop de mal à s'entendre. On croit que la structure décisionnelle de la FEEQ pourrait grandement contribuer à limiter ce genre de prises de position controversées. Il faut, en effet, deux tiers des votes pour passer une motion à la FEEQ. De plus, les grandes universités ont plus de votes que les petites, ce qui avantage McGill.

### • Réactions de l'ANEEQ

Jacques Létourneau, de l'ANEEQ, a expliqué au *Daily français* que, bien que l'ANEEQ n'ait pas encore répondu officiellement à la création de la FEEQ, il est évident qu'elle ne pourra pas voir favorablement la création de cette association parallèle qui divisera le mouvement étudiant au Québec. Il croit que l'ANEEQ est assez ouverte pour que les étudiants universitaires puissent se joindre à elle.

Il ne considère pas non plus viable l'idée qu'une fédération étudiante puisse se limiter à des positions sur des sujets exclusivement liés au monde de l'éducation universitaire. Il souligne que même si ce n'est pas une priorité à l'ANEEQ, il est impossible de ne pas déborder de ce champ de priorités trop restreint. Finalement, il prévoit que la vie de la FEEQ sera de courte durée.



# Paradjanov

## L'homme et son calvaire

Fimi Kassabian

CINEMA

Compte tenu des nombreuses républiques qui forment la fédération, le cinéma

soviétique est un cinéma régional. Le pouvoir central n'essaie pas de niveler l'expression culturelle de toutes les ethnies présentes. Cela serait d'ailleurs impossible vu la multiplicité des races et des cultures qui se sont stratifiées dans les couches sociales de cette mosaïque. Il faut alors accepter qu'il s'agisse d'un folklore typé, caricatural et « innocent », n'impliquant que le côté le plus convenu d'une culture.

### • Paradjanov, l'homme

Les pays du Caucase rencontrent beaucoup de difficultés à distribuer leurs films dans la fédération et au-delà de ses frontières, car leur cinéma est trop hermétique, même s'il est aussi ancien que celui de Moscou et véhicule une forte culture locale difficilement assimilable à un quelconque folklore.

Or, les films de Paradjanov appartiennent à une classe impure aux yeux

de l'académisme soviétique, car ils ont le don d'exacerber l'héritage culturel dont ils se nourrissent. La démarche cinématographique de Paradjanov n'est effectivement pas innocente et ne recherche pas seulement l'esthétisme.

Sarkis Paradjanian de son vrai nom, Paradjanov naquit le 9 janvier 1924 à Tbilissi (Géorgie) au sein d'une famille arménienne. Dès son adolescence, il se passionne pour la musique et la peinture. Il s'inscrit au VGIK (institut cinématographique d'état) et obtient son diplôme de réalisateur pour un court essai, *Conte Moldave*. Jusqu'en 1964, il réalise plusieurs longs métrages dans les Studios Klev, mais très peu de gens les ont vus car ils ne correspondaient guère à la conception du cinéma soviétique d'alors. Ensuite, il réalise ses trois œuvres maîtresses qui le rendent mondialement célèbre : *Les chevaux de feu* d'après une nouvelle de l'écrivain Mikhaïl Kotzoubsky, *Les ombres des ancêtres oubliés*, *Sayat Nova* (1969) sur les épisodes de la vie d'un barde arménien au XVIIIe siècle, et enfin *La légende de la forteresse de Souram*, (1984) adapté d'un récit



Scène de la légende de la forteresse de Souram

allégorique géorgien de Daniel Tchoukadzé.

### • Son langage artistique

Paradjanov grandit sous une double identité nationale : ses origines arméniennes sont ancrées en Géorgie, mais il apprend son métier en Ukraine. Paradjanov rend hommage à ces trois pôles culturels qui représentent aussi trois des plus importants centres cinématographiques de l'URSS.

Mais comment aborder la culture sans tomber dans le folklore ou les modèles esthétiques conventionnels? Dans l'élaboration de ses œuvres, Paradjanov part du principe suivant : les meilleurs sujets pour atteindre le cœur d'une civilisation, sont les sujets universels traitant de l'amour, de la haine et de la mort.

Pour son film *Les chevaux de feu*, Paradjanov se rend dans les Carpathes parmi un étrange petit peuple ignoré même des ethnologues, les Goutzouls qui, pour préserver leur identité, vivent encore à l'aube du XXe siècle (l'action se passe en 1910) avec un grand nombre de croyances médiévales (mélange de christianisme et d'animisme).

Le film nous conte les amours d'Ivan et de Maritchka. Leurs familles ne s'entendent pas; le père de la jeune fille a tué celui du garçon. Plus tard, les adolescents se rapprochent, mais le destin s'acharne sur eux : Maritchka, voulant sauver un agneau, tombe d'un rocher et se tue. Ivan dérive mentalement quelque temps, puis épouse la sensuelle Tallania. Le souvenir de Maritchka le hante. Ne pouvant satisfaire sa femme, Yvan la voit succomber au charme du sorcier local. Lors d'un affrontement, le mage le tue. En mourant, Yvan voit le fantôme de Maritchka qui vient le chercher.

Paradjanov pratique au moins trois arts : la peinture, la musique et le cinéma. Pour l'élaboration des *Chevaux de feu*, il fait appel à sa formation de musicien. La caméra est constamment mobile au point de créer une symphonie de visages, de couleurs, de cadres recherchés, relevant parfois du domaine de l'abstrait. L'auteur pense que le modèle des arts plastiques est approprié pour saisir l'intériorité d'une culture et ainsi échapper au folklore.

Un autre problème se pose sur la manière de traiter le contenu de ses films. En effet, quelle méthode adopter pour transmettre la vision d'une culture populaire sans lui donner un maquillage de musée et lier toutes ces dentelles, ces statues, ces céramiques bouleversantes en un acte spirituel unique? Paradjanov opte pour la démarche créatrice d'un ethnologue-poète qui pense par association et qui, après une étude approfondie, cherche au delà des idéologies trompeuses vivaces des mythes, le flot vivant

« Les meilleurs sujets pour atteindre le cœur d'une civilisation sont les sujets universels traitant de l'amour, de la haine et de la mort »



Scène de la légende de la forteresse de Souram

### Le Daily français souhaite un très bel été à tous ses lecteurs!

Nous remercions tous les collaborateurs qui nous ont aidés cette année. Ceux qui ont participé à l'élaboration de la partie française de ce numéro « coup fatal » sont :

Isabelle Clément  
Pierre Carabin  
Germain Labonté  
Josée Villeneuve  
Luc Grenier

Alan Bowman  
Antoine Saucier  
François Lefebvre  
Fimi Kassabian

-Les rédacteurs du Daily Français :  
Sophie Cousineau  
Nicolas Desaulniers-Soucy  
Isabelle Perrault



Scène de la légende de la forteresse de Souram



qui anime, d'hier à aujourd'hui, une culture, un peuple, et les objets de son art.

Paradoxalement, c'est à cette époque que commencent pour lui les difficultés avec les autorités... peut-être liées avec ses prises de position en faveur des intellectuels ukrainiens dissidents.

Avec *Sayat Nova*, Il rompt la construction classique du film pour se tourner vers une composition de type picturale. La vie et la quête artistique du célèbre barde arménien sont appréhendées sous forme d'une iconographie relativement autonome comportant huit chapitres et des titres définissant la trame littéraire. Il s'agit d'un film presque muet dans lequel des passages en arménien, en géorgien ou en turc azéri viennent rompre le silence. C'est le spectateur qui doit, à partir des objets (icônes, tissus, parures, céramiques...) et de leurs présentation sous forme de tableaux vivants, opérer un montage intérieur. L'ellipse et la métaphore sont des constantes thématiques associées aux peuples opprimés. Il ne faut pas s'étonner du fait que *La couleur de la grenade* soit un film codé et vite retiré de l'affiche en raison de son anti-conformisme éloigné du réalisme socialiste de rigueur. Il affiche donc un nationalisme évident aux yeux de la censure soviétique. Après cela, Paradjanov est pratiquement condamné au chômage, ses différents projets étant soit refusés, soit interdits.

En décembre 1973, il est arrêté et accusé de « trafic d'icônes et de devises », d'« incitation au suicide » et d'« homosexualité »... On le condamne à cinq ans de travail à régime sévère, malgré des troubles visuels et une maladie cardiaque. Libéré le 30 décembre 1977 grâce à l'intervention de cinéastes occidentaux et d'intellectuels comme Aragon, il s'installe en Géorgie. On lui interdit alors d'exercer son métier de cinéaste, et il ne survit que grâce à l'aide d'amis. « En prison, déclare-t-il, la vie avait un sens, il y



Scène de la légende de la forteresse de Souram

avait une réalité à surmonter. Ma vie présente n'a aucune valeur. Je ne crains pas la mort, mais cette vie-là est pire que la mort. »

Paradjanov est de nouveau arrêté le 11 février 1982, sous une accusation de corruption. Acquitté par un tribunal de Tbilissi en octobre, il explique : « je ne suis pas un dissident. Tout simplement un cinéaste maudit. Je ne sais pas. Je dérange. Je ne suis pas conforme. »

C'est alors que survint la « perestroïka », l'ère Gorbatchev qui va transformer la vie des intellectuels comme Paradjanov.

Il commence un autre long métrage: *La légende de la forteresse de Souran*. Les Géorgiens y bâtissent des forteresses pour se protéger des envahisseurs. Ils mènent à bien toutes leurs tâches à l'exception de la forteresse de Souran dont les murs n'arrivent pas à tenir.

Parallèlement, le jeune Dourmichkhan, qui vient d'être affranchi, quitte son village et abandonne sa fiancée Vardo pour aller chercher fortune. Sur son chemin, il rencontre toutes sortes de personnages dont le riche Osman Haga qui lui raconte sa vie et lui dit comment il a dû abjurer sa foi chrétienne pour survivre. Les années passent, Dourmichkhan a un fils,

« En prison, la vie avait un sens, il y avait une réalité à surmonter. Ma vie présente n'a aucune valeur. Je ne crains pas la mort, mais cette vie-là est pire que la mort. »

Zourab. De son côté, Vardo erre longtemps à la recherche de son fiancé et finit par devenir voyante.

Zourab, adulte, la visite. Elle lui apprend que pour construire définitivement le mur de la forteresse de Souran et sauver la Géorgie de l'invasion, il doit s'y emmurer vivant. Ce que Zourab fait. *La légende de la forteresse de Souran* est un récit d'apprentissage qui permet de piéger dans ses rets, un vaste ensemble de données. Ici, tout sert à traquer, à mettre à nu les composantes les plus vives de la culture géorgienne dans ses rapports avec les civilisations voisines.

#### •L'ère Gorbatchev?

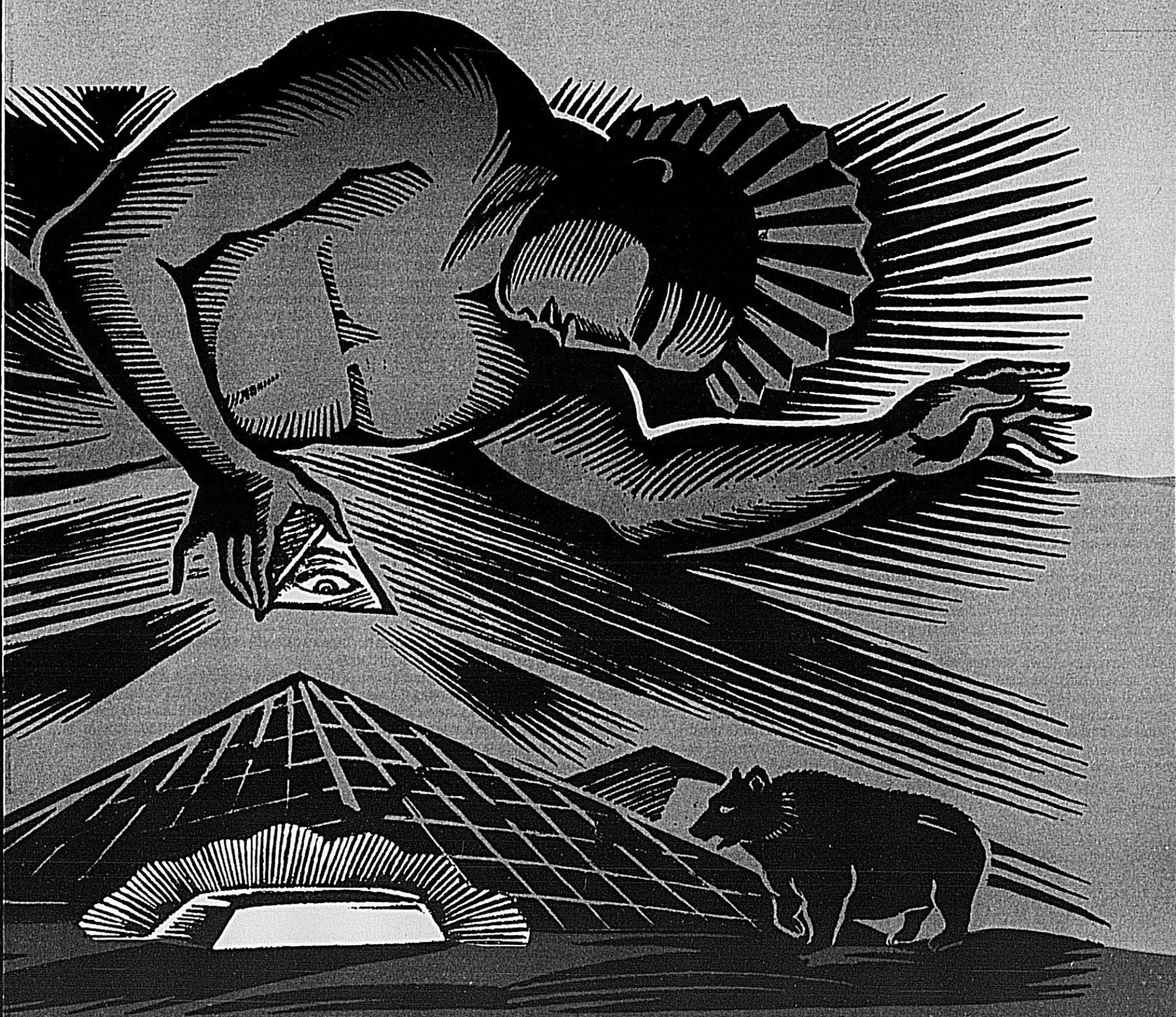
Paradjanov est un des premiers cinéastes à avoir pénétré si profondément dans les soubassements des cultures régionales, rompant violemment, à ses risques et périls, avec toutes les visions officielles (folkloriques) admises jusque là. « Quelques grands noms se détachent pourtant » disait-il, désespéré, il y a quelques années. « Ils produisent des chefs-d'œuvres mais le public ne les connaît pas. Ces artistes sont des solitaires, des phares, quelques arbres dans la forêt des médiocres. Le prix à payer pour errer est très lourd. Les bouffons s'empifrent, les artistes meurent dans l'indifférence totale. Il faudra des années pour qu'apparaisse quelque chose qui puisse ressembler à un mouvement. Il ne peut y avoir que des tentatives isolées ».

Le temps est-il venu pour que se forme le mouvement souhaité par Paradjanov? Il semblerait bien, au vu des récentes libéralisations, que oui.





# CORPORATE CONTROL





# Vivisecting the corporate anatomy

Imagine corporations as the whole human race. They have now reached the evolutionary point forecast by wild-eyed fantasists in the mid-fifties: the *homo superior*, the bald, bigforeheaded, hairless mandarin. Their minds and hearts, however, are no more advanced than the Neanderthal's. Their futurist city is full of death rays.

This evolution has been lightning-quick in terms of biological time, a rapid transformation from the ape-like Victorian industrialists whose factories spewed uncontrolled effluence and worked children to death, through the semi-feudal munitionists of mid-century to the slick, political technocrats of the eighties.

But what has not changed is corporate purpose, which is now and always will be to create wealth and protect the position of a select elite. This network of curmudgeons and entrepreneurs has developed two vital survival mechanisms, the ability to blend into the background of the power structure, preventing them from being seen, and a specially impaired visual sense, preventing them from seeing the misery they cause. This despair is a natural product of the corporate anatomy, which consumes human productivity and excretes a waste that fertilizes nothing but greater and greater profit.

Like any single-function organism, corporations cannot really evolve, except superficially. Ethics can never be more than a public relations ploy, because corporate activity is by definition unethical—the immoral act of buying and selling human labour. Commerce and management.

The evolution analogy is no accident. This type of aristocracy was created by the revolution in human thought that resulted from the nineteenth century advent of a purely 'scientific' worldview, a philosophy of nihilism and Darwinism—'survival of the fittest' by any means possible, because nothing exists or matters but the objective, material world.

Unfortunately, corporate minds have lost touch with scientific progress, except insofar as it creates technology to assist commercial enterprises. If they had paid attention, capitalists would know Einstein discovered that time and matter are relative, quantum physics proved the universe contains wonders that are simultaneously particles and waves, and that the methods we use to measure reality actually alter our perception of it.

Corporations have been trying to convince us for decades that their versions of reality must become ours. Because of the economic power of multinationals, the corporate metaphysic has been imposed on the world, and inevitably these fantasies have crushed competing views.

These illusionists have fashioned effective magiks. Lobby groups, international monetary funds, bureaucracies, 'development' programs and institutionalized culture have helped them streamline the planet, turning it into a plastic Disneyland where childish dreams of bounty and new frontiers seem to come true.

But only for those exactly like corporate executives. They are western males, white, straight jocks who enjoy simple, guilty pleasures. They believe ritualized public opinion polls equal democracy and that these ought to be imposed by force if necessary (in Vietnam, in



Chile). Corporate executives from other parts of the world train themselves to clone the western hominid.

This distorted dimensional plane scrapes layers off the realities the rest of us—whether women, gays, workers, Tibetans, blacks, artists, farmers—must endure. The process has gone to the point of destroying the whole planet's environment. And when the balance sheet of that most extreme of exploitations is tallied, the real human race, including corporate controllers, will end up in the red, then bankrupt, then exterminated.

The naturalist nihilism promoted by industrial Darwinism is self-fulfilling. From nothingness to nothingness, the last plateau in this immoral chain of mutations is empirically predictable: extinction. No doubt the first to go will be the weak and infirm, but even American dollars in a Swiss bank will not protect the "fittest" from the final solution.

carl p wilson iii  
Rob Macfarlane  
Jennifer August

## On the board of Students Inc.

Fourteen per cent of McGill students trekked out to the polling stations this semester to participate in the soothing ritual of student democracy. Pacified by SSMU rhetoric, they checked off boxes on colour coordinated ballots, and departed content. They should have been enraged.

The entrenched confidence in representative structures which defines SSMU's constitution leaves students little occasion to initiate action. Student politicians are, of course, loath to admit this. Candidates latch onto the odd problematic detail to fuel their own get-elected-quick schemes, but strategically ignore the pressing structural problems which directly restrict student participation.

SSMU structure allows students only two ways to participate in their supposedly 'accessible' student government. The first of these is Student Initiated Referenda (SIR). Just like council-initiated referenda, these questions are presented to the student body as a whole. But there is a crucial difference. SIR are restricted to policy decisions and can't touch the constitution. In other words, structural change must emanate from within Council.

Fees and the composition of paid SSMU staff also enjoy immunity from SIR. As a result, students have no direct say in the amount they fork over to their student politicians.



Policy adopted through SIR is entered into the Policy manual, a supposed public document which was not accessible to students until a couple of weeks ago, when councillors got around to ratifying it after four years of procrastination.

The second route for dissenting students, the general assembly, conveniently has no significant decision-making power. Decisions made at these meetings cannot amend the constitution or bylaws, alter the fee structure, or influence the allocation of funds. Again, students are restricted to making the broadest possible policy decisions which councillors then interpret as they see fit.

When students enjoy no direct say in decisions which affect them, the accountability of council is a must. But even this is denied them.

Impeachment proceedings must be initiated from within Council, a body which clearly has a vested interest in preserving the status quo in the council room. Students do not have the constitutional right to impeach their council. Theoretically, McGill students could be faced with a fascist student government which ignores their interests, squanders funds on inane projects, and enjoys complete immunity. Short of taking up arms, students would have no recourse but impotent griping.

When students' only power lies in a veto over referenda, they are forced into a passive rather than active role, left to question political moves only within the spectrum of discussion which council deems permissible.

Suppose students demand lower SSMU fees, but council is in the mood for a hike. Council takes their question to referendum, and students vote it down. Of course, the ballot has no fee decrease option and students have no constitutional mechanism for initiating the question themselves.

In order to effect major change, students are reduced to lobbying student politicians, not exactly an empowering experience.

SSMU's structure results in an alarming centralization of decision-making power and reflects the paternalism which dictates that elected politicians know best. At the same time, it blinds students to their impotence.

Students are so removed from the decision making process, they must start asking some hard questions about the very premises on which SSMU is based, and about the forums it refuses to sanction.

General assemblies are the only decision making forum where critical debate can occur, a process impossible when decision is left to elected reps. SSMU assemblies are much like public opinion polls. They inform the elite what they can get away with, and how to package the actions they were planning to take anyway.

As an organization that administers 'services,' lobbies and misrepresents its constituency, SSMU is ideal, a model of the corporate/government collaborations of the outside world. It is time students and citizens burnt the ballots and took decisions into their own hands.

Jennifer August  
Samantha Peeris



# Shell plays a dirty game

by Linda Gyulai

There are a couple of million reasons why Shell Canada is interested in the Environment Canada investigation of a major oil spill at the port of Montréal last month.

Environment Canada's lab analysis of the 5 tons of fuel and crude oil spilled on the St. Lawrence river near Pointe-aux-Trembles on February 17 suggested Shell's nearby refinery was the culprit. They ordered Shell to pick up the clean-up tab, now exceeding \$25 000.

Shell denies the oil is theirs. The company claims it offered to pay the clean-up as "a good corporate citizen."

Shell officials could not be reached for comment.

Companies convicted of dumping under the Fisheries Act can be fined up to \$50 000 for a first offence. A first offender under the Environmental Protection Act faces a maximum penalty of \$2 million.

Although investigators have enough evidence to get Shell to pay for the clean-up, they need more to prosecute them in court.

"Lab reports are not good enough. It's easy to find technical evidence for where the oil comes

from," said Environment Canada official Vincent Martin. To get a conviction, investigators have to trace exactly where the oil came from and show why it was spilled.

The investigator is faced with a tough job gathering more evidence. "It's like spaghetti with the pipes down there. The whole terrain has also been contaminated for the last twenty years, so it's tricky," Environment Canada investigator Claude Ayotte said.

Martin said companies will always deny they were responsible but they can be fined if they refuse to pay for the clean up.

"When we sent the directive, we didn't know the cost would be \$25 000," Martin said. "At the time we had spent \$10 000. Shell pays for that and whatever else." He said the bill could go higher.

"The cleaning isn't finished yet since some of the oil is trapped under the ice in the bay."

Environment Canada is still looking for proof that will stand up in court.

They investigate the case, but the Ministry of Justice decides whether or not to prosecute.

"We're talking in terms of years," said Martin.



Demonstrators wear the Coalition Against Apartheid's boycott Shell signs.

## Boycott campaign escalates

by Zeb Brown

The Coalition Against Apartheid held a demonstration in front of Shell's downtown offices on Friday, the second in a series of gradually escalating actions in its campaign against the apartheid multinational.

Turnout was lower than the first demonstration, held about a month ago, with just 40 people coming out to march in the cold, wet snow on Sherbrooke, across from McGill. Even the MUC police stayed home, save for a lone officer keeping watch. At the previous demo, six patrol cars and a van showed up.

"I think it was successful," Coalition Co-ordinator Salimah Valiani said. "The energy was really high—you don't get that in bigger

groups. It might be time after maybe one more demo to go to the individual stations. All that it takes is 10 or 15 people who can actually talk to the customers, and let the owners see them driving away."

Shell has more than \$500 million invested in South Africa, owns the country's largest oil refinery and co-owns a coal mine notorious for its brutal treatment of its workers.

The Coalition expects to begin picketing Shell stations this summer, she said, a move which has been fairly successful internationally and provoked Shell to develop an anti-boycott campaign including a video, a discreetly-hired religious speaker and a heavyweight public relations firm.

When the Coalition sent Shell's Montréal office a letter announcing the boycott campaign, they received a reply from the national office in Calgary, "asking us not to go through with it," Valiani said.

"The campaign is working internationally—they're feeling the drop in prestige and profit," said Lorraine Gibson, another co-ordinator. "There are no official figures, but in documents obtained from Shell meetings, Board members explicitly refer to the boycott and loss of profits."

The Coalition Against Apartheid is a loose collection of about 40 groups with similar mandates, held together by a number of individual co-ordinators. Since its creation last September, it has campaigned against Québec Iranium-Titanium as well as Shell. The Coalition has adopted the international Boycott Shell campaign's non-violent techniques, and, Gibson said, "doesn't believe in keeping the anti-apartheid movement limited for elite activists, the people who just don't want to involve whole communities."

The demonstrations are part of the attempt to mobilize mass involvement, both among those who come out to march for the first time and for passers-by. The Coalition has also written articles for student newspapers and co-sponsored a lecture by Eddie Muendane, a representative of the South African/Azanian Students Movement and Secretary for the Bishop Desmond Tutu Scholarship Fund, who spoke at McGill several weeks ago.

"We need a mass campaign to distribute information, because people don't know what Shell is doing—they have to be told," Gibson said. "I think there is definitely a growing awareness and more people are becoming activists, especially students. We have to build on it. In terms of educating people, it's been pretty successful so far."



Eddie Muendane speaks on Sharpeville

## Remembering a massacre

by Salimah Valiani

Eddie Muendane, a South African student studying in the U.S. on the Bishop Desmond Tutu scholarship fund, as a representative of the South Africa Azanian Student Movement, spoke in the FDA auditorium last week in memory of the Sharpeville massacre of 1960.

Peaceful demonstrations against pass books were met with gunfire from the South African military, who killed 64 people.

Student uprisings in 1976 Soweto "marked the end of passive resistance," Muendane said.

The Pan African Congress began rallying South African youth around African nationalism. Students protested Bantu Education—the special education system for blacks, which prevents studying in English, and isolates blacks from the rest of the world. The South

African military and police reacted with gunfire, said Muendane.

South Africa uses "intermediate technology" rather than developing its economy to the degree that western countries do, because it still has an exploitable black labour force.

Before the birth of the trade union movement, the South African rand was worth one American dollar. Today, one rand is worth 33 cents. "This decline is due to the workers strikes," said Muendane. A strong trade union movement has been growing in South Africa since 1980. This, coupled with the armed struggle, has become the new form of fighting.

"We want to break the chain of old men going back to the homelands and young migrant workers going in to the white areas to replace them," Muendane said.

Commenting on the role of multinationals in South Africa,

Muendane said "multinationals back the regime, finance the press, and fuel the military," he said. "It is time that the democratic world stop endorsing apartheid through the multi-nationals."

He said the international Shell boycott was an effective campaign to pressure the multinational to divest, and to stop fueling the South African military, police, and economy. "It is not because of change of heart, but because it is unprofitable to stay in South Africa, that companies divest," he said.

Tension is escalating in South Africa. "Our struggle continues, regardless of its minimal coverage in the Western media." He urged the students to remember those still in prison, namely Jeff Masemola, imprisoned on Robber Island since 1960. "You are releasing Mandela and Mtupe," he said, "but you are still sending others to jail."



Azania is the indigenous name for South Africa.



## Big Business says:

Sacrifice students  
for the universityby Chris Lawson  
Canadian University Press

When Jean de Grandpré studied law at McGill in 1940, tuition fees were a paltry \$250 per year.

But then again, a pair of Dack's fine leather shoes cost \$11, and a Smith Corona Comet typewriter cost \$49.50. For De Grandpré and the other 2 203 male and 942 female McGill students of the time, tuition fees were a much larger chunk of their expenses than for today's 24 000 or so students, who must pay more than \$100 for a pair of fine leather shoes and more than their \$540 tuition for a Smith Corona.

De Grandpré, now the chairman of Bell Canada Enterprises and the Chancellor of McGill, has been prominent in Québec's business community's pressure campaign to 'save the universities'—at the expense of the students.

De Grandpré thinks student grants and bursaries should be eliminated, because students shouldn't get a "free ride" through university, and describes hiking tuition to \$2 500 as a "good step forward" towards curing underfunding.

Instead, that hike may be a great leap backwards, to the McGill of the 1940s—De Grandpré's personal dear old *alma mater*.

At the McGill de Grandpré remembers, students were eligible for a "small loan fund, made available to upper year students," as well as a few, scattered bursaries and scholarships.

The 1940 McGill Academic calendar warned students "at present, part time work

is difficult to find and students should not rely upon earning any money while actually at college."

That same calendar also informed women that they were not allowed in the faculty of engineering and, while they were allowed to study law, they could not become lawyers. (They did, however, have exclusive access to the prestigious faculty of Household Science.)

Today, just under half of Québec's university population is enrolled part time. Many

McGill Chancellor Jean de  
Grandpré topped the list of  
business leaders asking  
Bourassa to more than triple  
tuition fees.

combine school with work, as their only way of financing their studies. One in six McGill students receives financial aid from the Québec government, along with about 125 000 others, province wide.

In a sense, de Grandpré's vision of Québec universities puts them back in line with the 1940s—students had almost no access to financial aid, and tuition represented a significant financial barrier.

It is a view that has usually not been aired publicly, for, as UQAM student leader Charles Benoit said, "They couldn't hike it to \$2 500—even McGill would go on strike."

Until recently, since Serge Saucier led the business community's first foray into the debate on university funding.

Saucier, president of a large Québec marketing firm and president of the Université de Montréal's Ecole des hautes études commerciales, said tuition fees should be raised to the Canadian average in an opinion piece published in *Le Devoir* in November.

Saucier opined that if tuition fees had been allowed to keep pace with inflation, students would be paying \$2 000 now.

A few weeks later, de Grandpré topped the list of 143 business leaders who signed an open letter, published in *La Presse* and *Le Devoir*, asking Premier Bourassa to bring students' contribution to the total education budget up to 20 per cent from 9.2 per cent, more than tripling tuition fees.

Pierre Lortie, president of Provigo, urged about 1 200 business leaders at a Montréal Chamber of Commerce meeting to start a "large pressure movement to correct underfunding," in February.

*Le Devoir* published the text of his speech as an op-ed piece in two parts a few days later. *La Presse* and *The Gazette* also covered the speech.

"The current policy favours mediocrity, rather than supporting conditions essential for achieving excellence in research," he said, referring to Québec's tuition fee freeze, in effect since 1968.

According to a study by two Université de Montréal professors, only about 15 per cent of Canada's "star" researchers work in Québec, while 45.8 per cent work in Ontario. The study, presented to a provincial summit

on high technology, said researchers stay away from cash-starved Québec universities.

Lortie said the province should inject \$225 million over three years into university funding and that Québec's two "real" research institutions, the Université de Montréal and McGill, should be the main beneficiaries.

"To maintain tuition fees at their current level under the pretext of equal access to university is the best way to condemn all universities to mediocrity," he told the Chamber of Commerce in November.

However, most business leaders agree that financial aid for students should be increased proportionally to tuition, so that no "qualified" student is denied education for financial reasons. De Grandpré is the maverick on that issue.

Québec's student federation has long maintained that hiking tuition and increasing financial aid is a false solution.

"It increases the level of student indebtedness," Association nationale des étudiants et étudiantes du Québec (ANEQ) researcher Jean-Pierre Paquet said. "Because you have loans as well as bursaries."

He added that students from working class families are more discouraged by the prospect of indebtedness than students from wealthy families.

The Montréal Chamber of Commerce's interest in the state of higher education is a recent one. Three years ago there wasn't a single submission to a provincial commission on university education from the business community.

Former *Devoir* editor and *Globe and Mail* columnist Lise Bissonnette explained the sudden interest of the business leaders in the state of universities as a result of free trade.

Having discovered the state of research at Québec universities, business leaders are now concerned about their future competitiveness as sources of high-tech products.

Business regularly looks to universities as a source of research but rarely funds them. In 1986, businesses provided only 2.8 per cent of Québec's total research budget of \$357 million. What corporate interests are seeking is cost-free technological improvement.

The timing of the campaign coincides with Québec treasurer Daniel Johnson's deliberations over next year's public spending, made public late last month. Next year, the liberal government will 'keep university spending on par with inflation'.

The only reaction piece on the education budget carried by *La Presse* was an interview with a Montréal Chamber of Commerce official who bemoaned the lack of a planned cash infusion from higher tuition fees.

According to Québec statistics, government subsidies per university student decreased in constant dollars by 68 per cent from 1978 to 1985.

But even disregarding the huge debt loads students from low-income families would face if they studied at all, sacrificing Québec's 25-year goal of accessibility for the elusive quality of 'excellence' may be in vain.

A study done by the Ontario Federation of Students showed that while Ontario tuition fees have kept pace with inflation, provincial government grants to universities between 1978 and 1988 shrank.

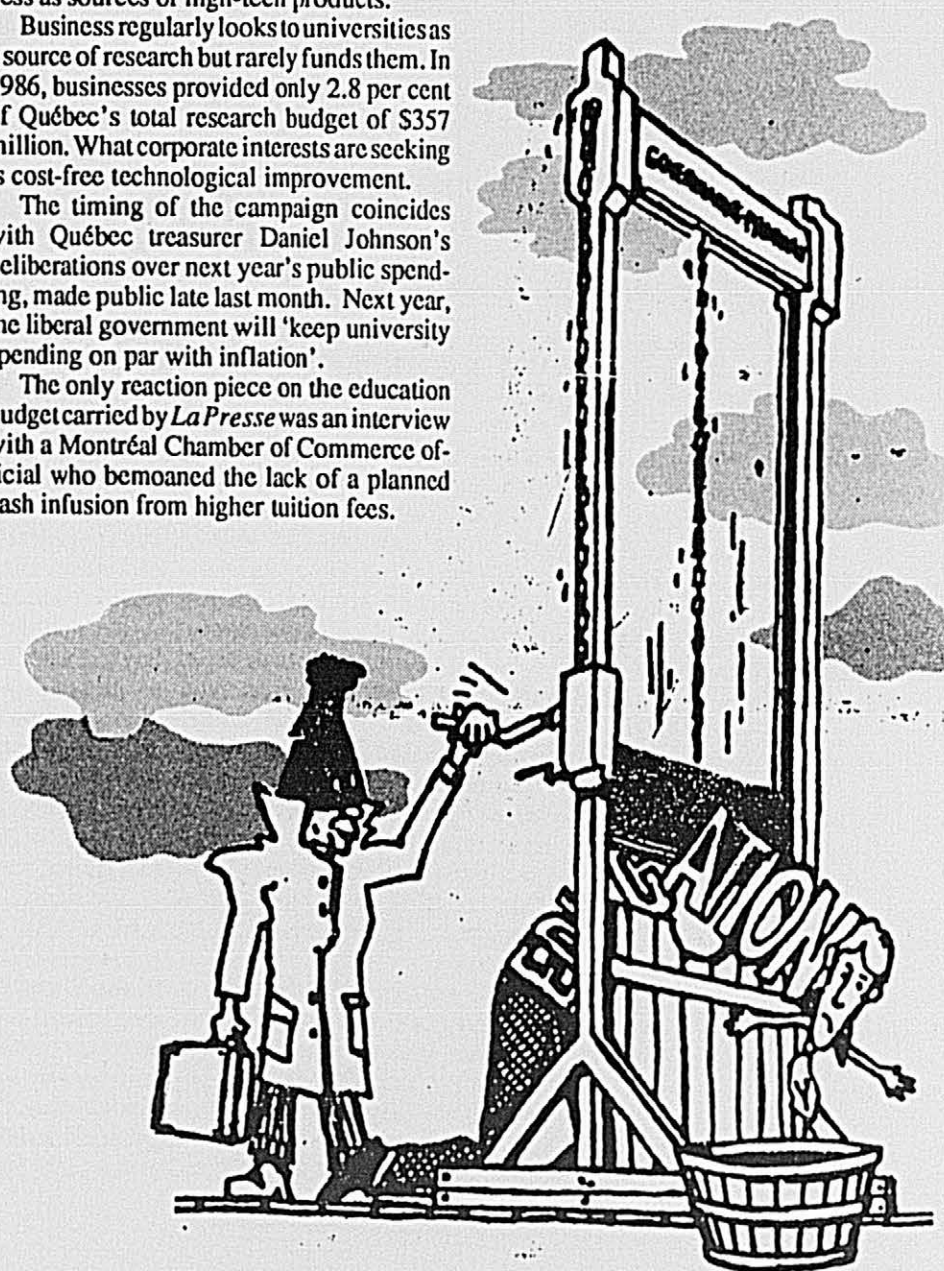
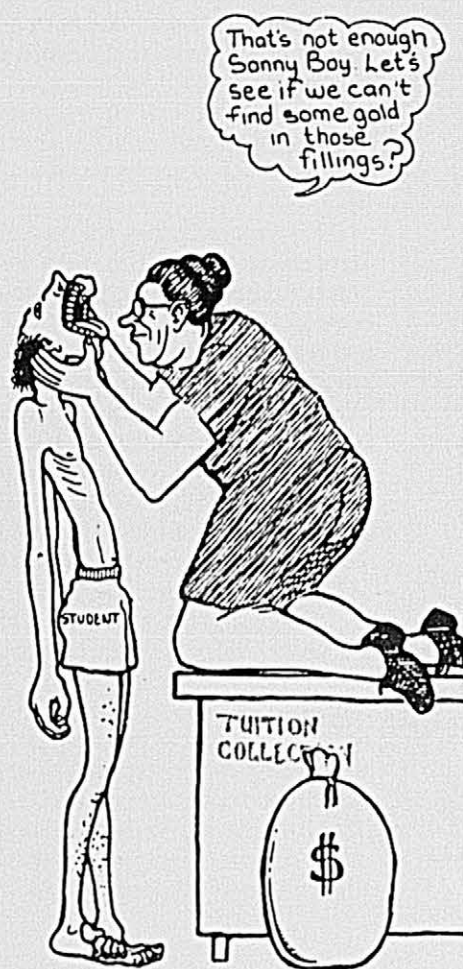
"There's no reason to believe the province will actually use the money from the fee hike to improve the quality of education," Paquet said. "Tuition fee hikes are often the government's cue to reduce their funding."

Québec Liberal policy, passed this fall as anti-welfare reform protestors were being arrested outside their Montréal congress, is to gradually raise tuition to the Canadian average, while improving financial aid.

The Parti Québécois, on the other hand, have proposed a research tax on business, and a tax levied on university graduates to remedy the crumbling state of Québec universities.

With most observers predicting fall elections, the pre-budget furor over underfunding will likely have subsided. And with a solid lead in the opinion polls, it's a safe bet the Liberals won't make a tuition hike a high-profile campaign platform.

But it's an even safer bet the party will move quickly, having begun its third mandate, to implement party policy. No doubt this will give great pleasure to the Montréal Chamber of Commerce and to Jean de Grandpré, who won't have to reminisce about the good ol' days anymore—he'll be able to come down to McGill and see them relived.





# Buying the right to farm

by Heather MacKay

In the 1970s, when Canadian farmers petitioned governments for commodity stabilization, marketing boards responded by implementing supply-management programs. Stamped 'communist' by critics, these programs have brought prosperity to some farmers who are now guaranteed fixed prices and stable markets. However, supply-management has revealed itself to be yet another suspect farm policy of more benefit to big business than to farmers.

Supply-management currently regulates the dairy, egg, poultry, and tobacco industries, one fourth of total farm cash receipts in Canada. It began with a cost-free distribution of quota to each farmer, depending on their production in the year before the system came into effect.

The quota system set a ceiling on the amount of livestock and produce that can enter the market in a given year, according to the level of public consumption. It is prohibited to farm without the licence of quota, and no more quota is available today than was initially allocated. Quota is now sold amongst producers like shares of stock, and its scarcity has pushed its value beyond the scope of small operations.

"The cost of quota makes it extremely hard for a young person to start a poultry or dairy farm," writes one respondent to a survey in the March 1989 issue of *Canada Guide*. Readers were asked whether they favoured supply-management for every farm commodity. Sixty-two per cent of those who responded said no.

"Anyone with less than \$500 000 can't even buy a viable farm, let alone the elusive quota," writes another respondent. Protectionist legislation has been so successful that regulated industries have become low-risk money makers within the otherwise unstable agricultural economy. Quota, insurance against fiscal chaos, has evolved into an elite corporate toy.

The Canadian census of 1981 reported an 18 per cent drop in the number of family farms since the previous census of 1971. This figure represents over 60 000 individual farms. In the meantime, farms owned and financed by corporations which hire farm labourers increased by 27 per cent. While agriculture in Canada has not yet developed into the 'super-farm' monopolies of the United States, the Canadian industry persistently edges closer.

Carole Giangrande, former broadcaster with CBC's *Radio Noon*, writes that "between 1968 and 1982, Ontario plants that process table milk dropped from 163 to 35. Now four big firms dominate—Labatt, Westons, Beatrice Foods, and Beckers."

She reports an equally unbalanced system in the Maritimes. "By 1978, twenty farmers in P.E.I. controlled one-half of that province's potato acreage."

Many farmers, such as John Langlois, an Ontario hog farmer, believe "the government should enter in when necessary to do justice where there is injustice." In this spirit; Maritime potato growers looked to the government for support against potato hegemony.

The threat of corporate takeovers led P.E.I. to pass legislation in 1982 setting limits on the amount of farmland which could be held by individuals or corporations, but these restrictions were easily skirted by companies

that declared ownership in the names of subsidiaries. A quota system was erased on the drawing board by a government unwilling to hinder the expanding potato market. It seems big potato business has less patience to outwait the natural breakdown of supply-management.

## Palsied by quota

"Governments are puppets of corporate interests," says J.P. Hendricken, a P.E.I. farmer. "[New Brunswick based corporations] McCain and Irving are the government. It's a Third World country in the Maritimes."

As Giangrande explains, "In places where poverty and unemployment are the rule, people are susceptible to the lure of a large corporate presence." The security of supply-management has elevated start-up costs to a level at which only corporate interests can operate. Palsied by elusive quota, potential farmers become corporate employees, thankful to have a job, any job.

"Farmers always feel second-class, going hat-in-hand to the bank. If your loan is called, you're out of business. The banker can pull the plug any time he wants," says Marjorie Ettinger, a corn and barley producer on the Niagara Peninsula.

swiftly to protect their investments. Quota seized through foreclosure is most secure when sold to corporations which have the liquid capital to ensure payment.

While marketing boards are required by law to open their financial books to all Canadians, private business evades public scrutiny. Assessing the extent to which corporate control now exists within supply-management is impossible.

## The last frontier

"Over the years, every section of our working class has been exploited by the rich. Gradually, the working class fought back with unions and human rights and equal rights. Farmers are the last frontier for the rich; we are not organised and have absolutely no protection," one farmer wrote in a letter to a Nova Scotia newspaper.

He continued with a list of benefits unavailable to farmers including pension plans, cost of living allowance, dental plans, striking power, sick leave, days off, workers' compensation and unemployment insurance.

John Langlois compares the situation to under-developed nations. "While some of us know that we get cheap fruit from Third World countries because labour is poorly paid, we forget that we get cheap food in

century working conditions while other sectors of the working class have progressed. A beef producer explains with this analogy—"In a factory, a worker would be approached by a union organiser who would say, 'Join up and we'll help you. Membership is ten dollars.' If you do that to a farmer, he would say, 'I just don't have the ten dollars.'"

Even more than poverty, it is isolation and a well-founded fear of reprisal from government lending agencies and banks that chokes farmers' organisations before they can become effective. The existing National Farmer's Union, which favours free quota, is hardly a representative body, having only three bases of activity—P.E.I., Saskatchewan, and parts of Ontario.

"Just how terrible do things have to get before farmers organise?" asks Dan Pope, a bankrupt cattle producer in Ontario. However, even Pope does not put the locus of blame squarely on the farmers' shoulders. "We are willing to work longer and harder for less money—as long as we have enough. It's the country that failed us. We did our best."

## Aggrape

When big business moves into a rural community, managers and technical personnel are imported to fill higher paying positions. Farm labourers are kept poor, forever dependent on their corporate employer and decisions made in distant cities. The trend is more pronounced in the United States, where almost 70 per cent of new jobs in rural areas are created by corporate affiliates.

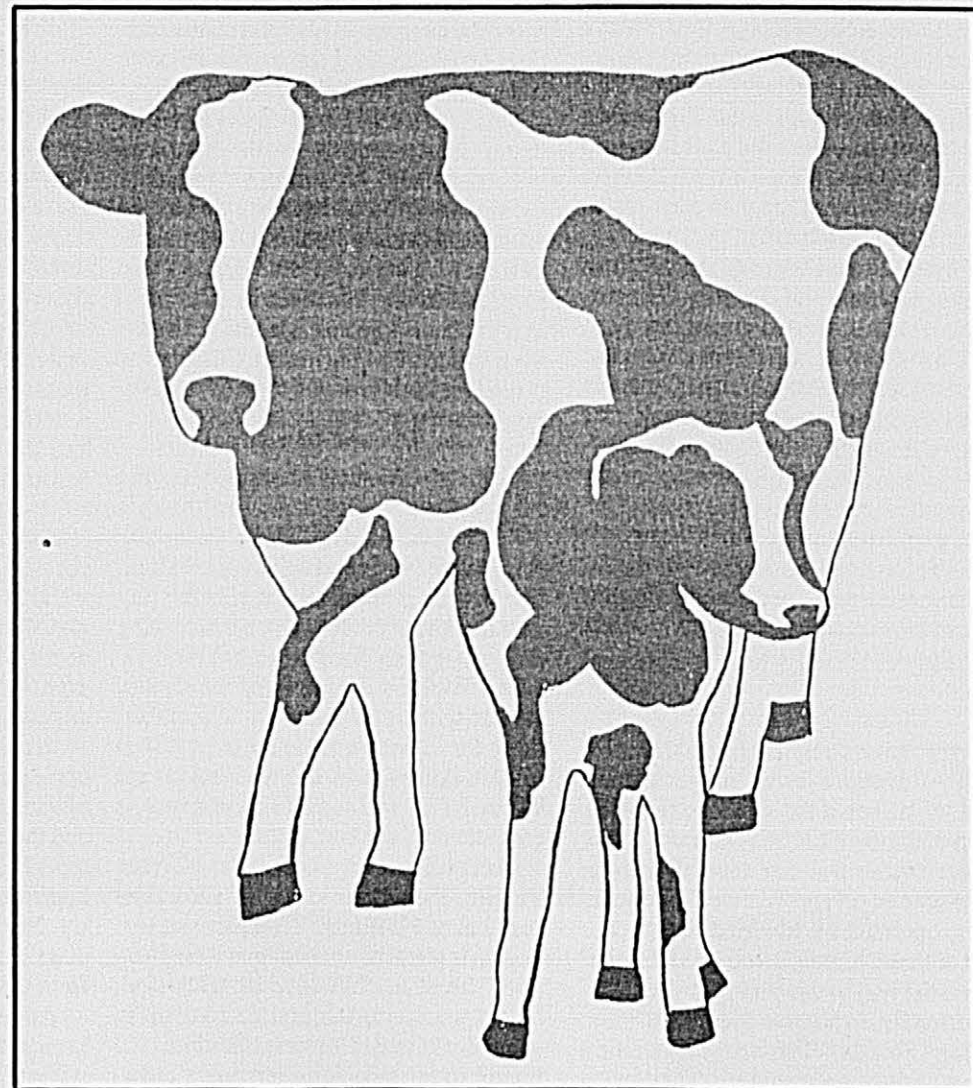
These practices have an environmental impact as well. Financially strapped farm workers fall into a cycle of monocropping. To rotate crops as prevention against nutrient depletion would mean less product to sell. Heavy doses of agricultural chemicals replace natural rejuvenation.

"When the land isn't worth anything, they'll [government] give it to the corporate interests and let them rape it," J. P. Hendricken says, predicting the replacement of bankrupt farmers with short-term corporate ownership.

Advocates of supply-management in Canada believe government regulation is the best means by which the volatile agricultural industry can sustain itself. Numbered amongst these supporters are farmers who have enjoyed prosperity as a result of existing quota systems. Contingent support arises from farmers who instinctively trust the authority of what they perceive to be 'responsible' government.

Decidedly opposed to supply-management are would-be farmers who can no more find quota than they can find the financing required to purchase it. Also in opposition are farmers who have learned to mistrust government, those who recognize government as an extension of big business, like the reader who responded to *Canada Guide*, "there are too many white collar dictators as it is."

An increasingly capital-intensive agricultural industry leaves no space for small farms. As corporations exploit and distort the potential of workers and resources, they prove themselves most adept chiselers, crafting profit from the frenzied slave work of impoverished farmers. Those who sit comfortably in the biggest corporate chairs will be the final architects of social ruins.



And when a corporate head enters his banker's office, it is the banker who takes off the hat. As one ex-farmer suggests, "bankers are a tool for big business to squeeze out the small farmer." In their campaign to exploit supply-management, corporations have a powerful ally in the banking system.

"You don't tell anyone how bad things are around here. The bank is likely to find out you are in trouble," Ettinger adds.

Still, news leaks out, and banks move

Canada because most members of the farm family do the work for nothing."

The growing corporate presence within Canadian agriculture worsens the exploitation of farm workers. Giangrande proposes that, "from the corporate point of view, farmers are there to provide the 'raw material' for eventual corporate profit. Aside from their contribution to the bottom line, farmers are worth nothing to the agribusiness giants."

Farmers have been locked into nineteenth



# The cruel theatre of the megabuck

**G**eorge Bush would be giddy with aesthetic excitement. On stages all over the world, multi-million dollar musicals, pseudo-operas, and spectacles for all ages are forging a kinder, gentler theatre. Gentrified audiences are letting their hair down to their middle brows, and rising from their red-upholstered seats to give standing ovations. And happy executives are harvesting the yield.

by carl p wilson iii

The megahits are finally coming home to roost in Canadian theatre—currently in Toronto, but success will no doubt facilitate their spread to prestigious prosceniums from Vancouver to Charlottetown, providing risk-free fantasies to the privileged classes.

The effect of these extravaganzas on the Canadian theatre community is indicative of the invisible but pervasive cultural impact of the corporate mentality.

British-born, Broadway-bred and mostly-musical, such shows as *Les Misérables* and *Phantom of the Opera* are being imported by the likes of Cineplex-Odeon and Pepsi-Cola and remounted according to the original blueprints by Canadian casts and labour, with huge budgets for advertising, special effects and theatre renovation. Meanwhile, traditional Canadian not-for-profit theatres are teetering on the edge of financial collapse.

The "magic musicals" made the cover of *Maclean's* last month, and major articles in the *Globe and Mail*, the *Star* and elsewhere in the mainstream press. But scarcely more than a token word was said about the negative repercussions of the invasion of corporate culture into what was once, at least briefly, the province of "the people". *Maclean's* was more concerned about the way "musicals have often captured the public's imagination by marshalling the heavy artillery of emotion," and the *Globe* was happy to report that "Theatre Productions [are] a Marketer's Dream."

In reality, the situation is grim. Sky Gilbert, director of gay theatre group Buddies in Bad Times, prefaced his announcement of the 11th Annual *Rhubarb! Festival of New and Innovative Theatre* in *what* magazine this year with a comment to that effect.

"As we move ever so quickly into 1989," he noted, "and theatre companies in Toronto get bigger and bigger (read alternate becomes middle-of-the-road), and American commercial theatre has its way with government funding (read

there's not much money remaining for "smaller" theatres), and alternate (read radical) Toronto theatres are closing in droves (remember George Luscombe's truly radical Toronto Workshop Productions? Remember Black Theatre Canada?), sometimes the budding young playwright (perhaps rightly so), begins to wonder: is there a place for me?... Is there any interest in new Canadian plays on the Toronto theatre scene?"

Besides those Gilbert mentions, there is the experimental Factory Theatre, which was nearly shut down last year, unable to compete, and larger groups like Theatre Passe Muraille and the Canadian Stage Company, which are staggering under the weight of massive deficits.

Urjo Kareda, artistic director of the moderately prosperous Tarragon Theatre, told *The Daily*, "Most theatres in Toronto have had a really rough year for finding audiences, and this is also the year of the megahits. It is too early to tell, but many feel there must be a connection."

**T**he onslaught of large-scale productions is an obvious after-effect of the stunning financial coup made by *Cats*, the Andrew Lloyd Weber smash that ran several years at Toronto's Elgin and Winter Garden theatres, operated by Marlene Smith. The first of these "Canadian co-productions" paved the way to this year's crop of market-friendly, expansive spectacles.

Says Kareda, "Toronto has become a city with an event mentality. They spend huge amounts of money on production and promotion—more than we could ever hope to compete with—and that in itself makes them something desirable for the public to see. They're selling size and spectacle, not theatre. People come out of *Phantom* humming the scenery."

The phenomenon discourages non-commercial, chance-taking theatre. "The rift is very big," Kareda cautions. "And while it's hard to gauge a trend when you're in the middle of it, some things are sure. Megamusicals sell a completely

known product. They've already played in many other major centres. I don't know if that audience is ever going to come out and see original Canadian plays."

*Les Misérables*, a Brit grand opera version of Victor Hugo's novel, opened the week of March 15 at the Royal Alexandra Theatre in Toronto under the tutelage of 'Honest Ed' and David Mirvish, whom pundits have been fondly calling "father-and-son impresarios." The Mirvishes are wide-grinned, balding and "self-made" fortune-hunters. Their empire is founded on Ed's neon-brocaded 'discount' emporium in downtown Toronto—coincidentally enough, in the heart of the theatre district.

Mirvish's son, David, having been born into money, is not quite as profit-driven as his old man. He started out as a leisurely art collector, then moved into the book trade, until settling on the high-speed world of international production as the best way to spend his money. The Mirvishes' current plot is to bring light-headed fare to Toronto's Royal Alex and leave the classy stuff to their British property, the Old Vic.

In either place, the strategy is the same: subscriptions and advance sales. These are particularly effective in locking in an audience of, say, 52 000 subscribers, and ensuring that their entertainment dollars go in the 'right' pockets rather than to smaller, local theatres doing original work. For "*Les Miz*" (the *chic* pet name for the musical), the Mirvishes suspended the year's subscription series, making room for advance sales of nearly \$9 million.

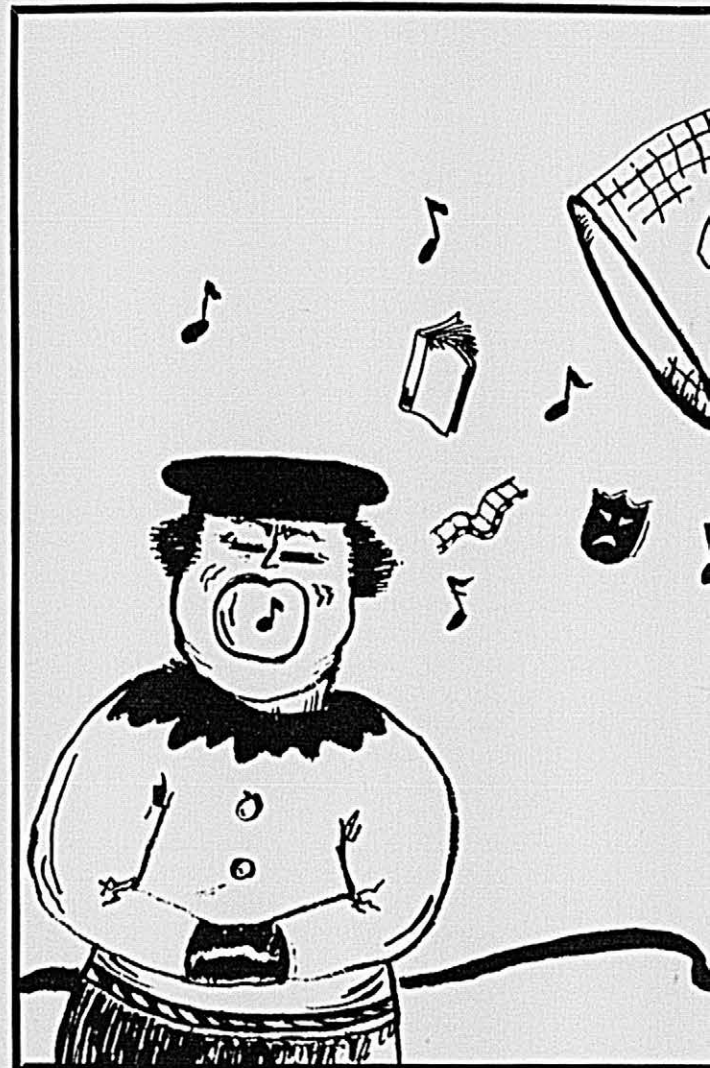
Productions like *Les Misérables* have huge production costs—to the tune of six million dollars—and in order to justify their efforts and satiate the market, the promoters usually let the shows run for years, replacing exhausted or busy cast members as attrition takes its toll. These lengthy runs discourage risky theatre even further, leaving room for only a few premieres each year and thereby promoting exclusivity.

**W**ith much the same operating style, Garth Drabinsky's Cineplex-Odeon corporation, already squeezing the film exhibition market in the nation dry, is moving into live theatre. Cineplex is renovating the Pantages in Toronto to suit Andrew Lloyd Weber's *Phantom of the Opera*, which will open there in September. Sales for *Phantom* so far are over fifteen million dollars, and the renovations are worth \$17.5 million. The company is confident of breaking even.

According to spokesperson Norman Ziegler, the expansion is as natural as survival of the fittest. "Cineplex is a vertically-integrated entertainment corporation," he says. "We also do television, have a processing lab, and are involved in some deals with Universal Studios. We intend to provide for everyone's entertainment needs."

Cineplex has already presented touring shows of *Macbeth* with Christopher Plummer and Glenda Jackson, Tim Curry in *Me and My Girl*, and Joel Grey's revival of *Cabaret*. But the Pantages "will remain a Cineplex venue, along with a possible second theatre, both doing our own productions," Ziegler promised.

Neither Ziegler nor Cineplex's Jo Myra Clodman were willing to make any comments on the motivation or possible



impact of this expansion. Apparently only mastermind Cineplex chairperson Garth Drabinsky holds the key to this mystery, the same Garth Drabinsky who is notorious for his attempts to monopolize the exhibition industry, edge out repertory theatres, and serve the interests of American film distributors.

As sinister as corporate-organized theatre 'events' are, corporate sponsorships and 'charitable donations' are scarier. Cineplex refused to even discuss that aspect of their operations, but other, more gargantuan corporations like Pepsi-Cola, American Express and Labatt have leapt into the fray with fervent parries and thrusts of their trusty plastic money.

As the *Globe* trumpeted, "Pepsi has put up billboards in Toronto that are white by day but, as dusk falls, reveal the ghostly image of the Phantom mask along with the Pepsi logo and the message, 'Face the music: the Phantom is coming.'"

Pepsi is rubbing its palms together, hoping that its connection with *Phantom* will lead to cozy relations with Cineplex, and the chance to paste their name overtop of Coca-Cola's at Cineplex movie house concession stands across the country. Not to mention the public relations coup involved—a fine way to recover from that nasty Madonna incident.

American Express cardholders have been put first in line for *Phantom* tickets, while Pepsi and Labatt have been involved primarily in advertising and pre-sale of tickets. Meanwhile, Roots clothing stores are coming out with *Phantom of the Opera* clothes and leatherware, and *Les Misérables* is selling t-shirts, mugs and perfumes in the Royal Alex lobby. Sounds like movies and television, commercials and all? You're getting the picture.

When corporate donors are found, the rest is a trifle. As the Pepsi billboard campaign suggests, millions of dollars worth of advertising snare huge audi-

ences for these exercises. Small theatres from coast to coast audiences lured to Toronto advertising campaigns have the endorsement success and self-aggrandizement like Broadway's "Toronto" them.

David Mirvish claims the audience is changing, returning to the proud and displaced by the explosion of the 1960s. Before then, theatre consisted mostly of touring productions marketed for consumption. But federal programmes in the last two decades, indigenous, affordable root.

**A**ll that is eroding promoters' power is down the prices that scrape up to seventy-five dollars, prices, discounts and seldom offered.

Meanwhile, theatre goes on, which have full-time jobs are to solicit donations and appease the "spend days doing paperwork getting about two hundred some very wealthy corporations says.

Corporate sponsorships are simple. Most script first, which Kareda cult with new plays that readable form at the rehearsals. Du Maurier has about what elements sponsor might contain that some beer get guzzled.

Kareda is content that Lawrence Centre or Ford sponsor has yet asked put a car in the Tarragon then again, Ford Inc. has \$45 000, either," he m





## A guide to corporate success:

# Be silent, consume, die

### Rejoice in your youth

In grade school, kowtow to authority and learn to despise anyone different from yourself. Don't associate with younger children; this will train you to avoid socializing with your inferiors later in life.

When you get to high school, don't get too interested in history or English. If you do, you may not even get interested in corporate success.

Have a serious identity crisis; choose to emulate Donald Trump. Take work-related electives, and join the Junior Entrepreneurs Club.

### Attending McGill University

This is an expensive proposition. But if you regard it as an investment in your future, you won't regret it. Thanks to our magnanimous government, student loans are available. After graduation, a plum corporate job will let you pay back those loans in no time (except for philosophy students, who will be buried in debt for life).

Since university is an investment in the future, you want to acquire as much practical knowledge as possible during your stay. Avoid taking courses which critically analyse the existing system (e.g. philosophy.) Such dribble will only distract you from your vision of success and happiness.

Student government is a miniature version of state government, so the same advice applies to both.

Trust your student leaders, trust the administration, trust the faculty. Don't go to general assemblies, let someone else do it. Vote for the candidate with the most party-related experience.

Practice c.v.-padding at every opportunity: organize and participate in fun clubs. Run for councillor, but don't go to meetings.

Join a fraternity or sorority. This will complete your formation into a stereotyped gender role, created by corporate culture, the very place in which you wish to succeed.

Women shouldn't bother joining the Women's Union. Feminists don't get along too well in a typical office environment.

Remember, if you follow these instructions, you won't endanger your recommendations for graduate school.

Finally, don't join the *Daily*. It's biased and it doesn't represent the opinions of successful students at McGill.

### Cut your hair and get a job, kid!

The job market is ruthless these days. With a position in a world-class corporation, you'll be set for life. You may not like the work at first, but it's great money. Office life will be immeasurably more enjoyable next year when you get that

promotion.

There's no need to join a union. As mentioned above, socialism is obsolete. What's in the best interests of the worker is in the best interests of the company.

Don't worry about working for a defense contractor. All countries need weapons for their national security. Guns don't kill people, people kill people. Anyway, if you don't do the job, someone else will.

### Buy things.

Advertising is a source of information. Use it well. Buy what your friends have—fit into an identifiable marketing category. Of course, buy new merchandise; don't use anything second-hand—that would be bad for the economy.

Things with packaging look best in the store—buy those. Those environmentalists are all alarmist. There's plenty of room in Northern Québec for dozens of landfill sites.

The freedom of choice in our society is unparalleled in history. Never before have people had such a choice of lifestyles. There are so many different ways of living, depending on what you buy.

### Couple and multiply.

Woman needs man. Man needs woman. Only in heavenly coupledom can true happiness be found.

### Live in the suburbs.

That way you'll be isolated from all those inner-city types. Plus, you'll have an excuse to buy a car. Then you'll be able to travel about in your own private compartment, without having to speak to those people you always met when you walked everywhere.

### You are what you wear

Dress for success. It's a fact of life: people judge you by the way you look. Maybe they shouldn't, but that's just the way things are. So if you want to be successful, dress as though you were successful. This year, that means double-breasted suits for men. Women are always safe with a navy blazer and skirt.

### Be healthy

A healthy body is a productive body, so don't smoke.

Join a health club and get pumped up. When you feel big, you act big, and that's an important qualification for upwardly-mobile managers.

Modern pharmaceuticals can get you to work in the morning—even when you're deathly ill. Use only the drugs the pharmacy will sell you—not the ones they won't. Especially don't try any mind-expanding drugs. Your mind is big enough already; medium-sized minds are best for corporate life.

### Be clean

Your hair takes a beating in the city.

Wash it at least once a day, but make sure you use a shampoo that's gentle enough to use every day.

Don't let them see you sweat. Get some anti-perspirant to shut off those perspiration glands.

Ever wonder why, when you step into an elevator, no one talks, they all just look at the numbers? You can never be too careful when it comes to bad breath.

### Be entertained

Video is the medium of the nineties. TV relaxes the mind, and a relaxed mind is a happy mind. Watch the Cosby show for your weekly dose of ethnic culture.

Avoid theatre—unlike television, it strains the mind. A strained mind is an unhappy mind. However, a few pieces of acceptable corporate theatre can be found. Look for plays by Andrew Lloyd Webber.

It's best to watch movies on the VCR in the comfort of your living room. But if you should venture out to the cinema, go and see last year's Academy Awards winners. Don't bother with those seedy second-run establishments.

### Do right, go to church, always work

If you're feeling a little guilty about being so privileged, join a monotheistic, guilt-centered religion. But leave those values in the church. The holy just don't make it in business. Next Sunday, you'll be forgiven.

### Focus on success

Keep your eyes on the target: career, house, kids. Don't try to analyze the system—it's too complicated for anyone but the experts to understand. You'll never be able to change it anyway—it's bigger than you and everyone else.

Sometimes a group of trouble-makers try to focus on small problems and effect change on that scale, but that takes up a lot of time. Since you should be busy building up your c.v., you won't have time for that.

Especially, don't go to demonstrations; they disturb the peace and cause traffic jams. People don't need to be distracted by such things. Needless to say, organizing such disturbances and other agitation could seriously endanger your chances of getting a good job.

Don't bother reading anything by Marx. Socialism is an arcane, obsolete ideology.

Why would you want to change anything anyways? We live in a classless society; anyone can make it with hard work and perseverance.

carl p. wilson iii  
Rob Macfarlane  
Jennifer August  
Mitu Sengupta



# Stan Gray reveals cover-up

## See no evil, take no precautions

by Mani Haghighi

**W**hen a multinational lands in Canada, the usual response is positive, something along the lines of "jobs, jobs, jobs". Working conditions are rarely an issue—the company, after all, will be accountable to a Ministry of Labour, to unions, to some kind of health and safety code. Yet, as a case study of a horrific accident at a Westinghouse factory shows, it is all too easy for multinational power to manipulate government ministries, and for courts of law and flaccid labour unions to escape responsibility.

A new National Film Board docudrama, *See No Evil*, examines the collaboration of the Ontario Ministry of Labour in covering up the negligence and illegal practices which led to the accident at Westinghouse's factory in Hamilton, Ontario. It similarly indicts out-of-touch labour unions for raising almost no protest.

On November 29, 1979, a barrel containing a flammable, highly toxic cleaning solvent exploded, blinding a 22-year old worker hired six weeks earlier. Terry Ryan lost his sight, taste and smelling in the accident. The 45-gallon barrel was mislabelled, supposedly containing a water-detergent mixture for spray-cleaning assembled transformers. It actually contained Toluol, prohibited from use in spray devices because of the extreme risks it poses.

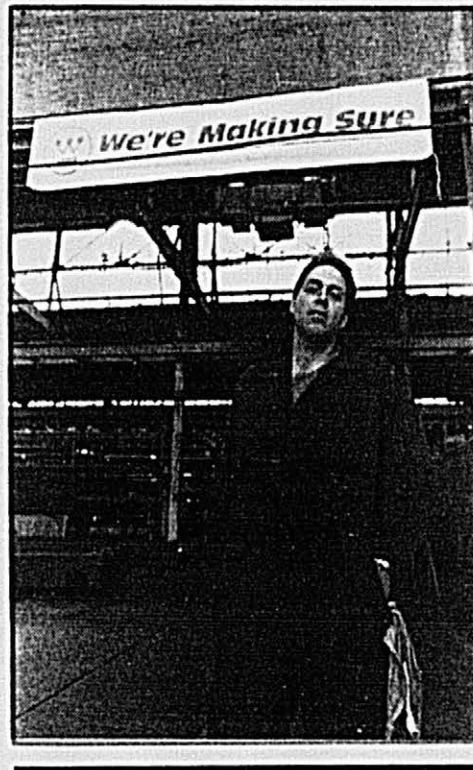
Ministry officials wrote a report extricating Westinghouse before investigating the accident, while unions accepted the position of the company without protest. The case only attracted attention when the director of the Ontario Workers' Health Center, Stanley Gray, conducted and publicized an independent report of the accident, triggering the revelation of a series of embarrassing cover-ups involving Ministry of Labour officials and Westinghouse management.

According to Gray, Westinghouse shop health and safety representative of the union at the time, the Ministry of Labour officials who investigated the explosion did a "snappy, on-the-site investigation." They ignored Gray's allegations of company responsibility, did not ask the workers about the regular controls on flammables and uncritically accepted the company's say on a number of key points.

Ministry Inspector Lawrence Bergie declared on December 19, before interviewing the victim himself or examining the report on the lab samples taken from the accident site, that his investigation was over and that he was satisfied with the company's remedial measures. Outraged, Gray conducted his own investigation. The Ministry could not ignore the strong, carefully documented charges in Gray's report so, four weeks after its publication, they ordered Westinghouse to court.

But convicting Westinghouse would be an embarrassment for the Ministry, whose own inspector had exempted the company from all responsibility regarding the accident. As a result, the Ministry officials, commiserating with Westinghouse, did their best to get the company, and themselves, off the hook.

They based their charges on the weaker sections of Ontario's Occupational Health and Safety Act and agreed to postpone the court date to December 3, 1980, a year after the accident. Since the Health and Safety Act



**"Corporate killers are treated differently from barroom murderers or careless drivers. Similarly, crimes against property are taken more seriously than crime against persons."**

stipulates that charges cannot be initiated more than a year after an accident, new charges could not be laid when the factual errors in the Ministry's report were discovered and the original case dismissed.

Westinghouse managed to further postpone the trial six times, while threatening shop floor witnesses with dismissal and allowing the passage of time to blur the events in the witnesses' minds.

When the trial was finally held, Gray's witnesses were denied a hearing after the Ministry of Labour prosecutor and the Westinghouse council agreed on a "neutral" conclusion to the trial. The ministry dropped six out of the seven charges and amended the remaining charge, in return for which the company pleaded guilty. The deal let Westinghouse waltz out of the courtroom after paying a token fine of \$5 000.

As the film explains, "compensation is little more than cheap insurance for the companies. As long as there is no significant financial penalties, and no criminal prosecutions, there will be little incentive for companies to clear up the work place."

"Don't forget that Bergie is a manager in the system," *See No Evil* reminds us. "He is an inspector, but also a manager. So he's very

close to the administration, and more accurately reflects the senior administration's philosophies and views on how the Act should be enforced. That view is really lax enforcement, that you really go easy on the employers rather than enforcing the law to the letter."

In an interview with the *Daily*, Inspector Bergie insisted, as he did during the court procedures, that his report was satisfactory and accurate. When asked why it was Gray's report, rather than the Ministry's, which led to the re-opening of the case, he admitted, "Hey, we all make mistakes. We're all human, right?... And anyway, we are all aware of Stan Gray's motivations."

He refused to elaborate on this, but later made a point of referring to Stan Gray's history as a McGill Political Science professor. Gray, who graduated first in his class at Oxford University, was expelled from McGill and jailed under the War Measures Act, after leading the McGill Français march in 1969, calling for a francophone McGill.

As Gray explains in the January, 1983 issue of *Canadian Dimension*, "our system of justice is twisted by class relations of employer and labour, and therefore all violations do not get similar treatment. Human life and limb lost in production is not treated the same as life and limb lost on the highway or the neighbourhood; corporate killers are treated differently from barroom murderers or careless drivers. Similarly, crimes against property are taken more seriously than crime against persons."

"Employees of the Legal Services branch of the Ministry [of Labour] are few in number and have limited resources," he continues. "They can't come close to matching the resources of the big legal firms hired by multinationals like Westinghouse. This is especially true if the company chooses to make a fight out of it."

**G**ray feels that this kind of injustice is predictable in light of the contemporary labour union conservatism. "The safety issue," he says, "has proven to be an unmanageable, constantly-erupting battle. Many union leaders, therefore, soft-pedal a struggle they cannot control and institutionalize. They don't want a protracted and escalating war with corporate power." This passive stance of the unions is most evident in their reaction to Gray's campaign. Refusing to publicly associate themselves with Gray, they argued, "you won't get Terry's eyes back by this, why not just drop it all?"

This attitude is not unique to the Terry Ryan case. Trade Unionism, Gray explains, is inherently passive in Canada, as union leaders call for a "cooperative" and "non-adversarial" relation with corporations. Union leaders, Gray says, "enjoy fighting capitalism in the abstract rather than the concrete, in words rather than deeds, in the political to the exclusion of the industrial arena, in theory rather than practice, in press releases rather than on the shop floor."

In addition, the authoritarian structure of the unions deprives workers of the opportunity to directly involve themselves in the

struggle against corporate exploitation. This top-down structure "often leads to treating the union as the private property of the leaders... whose function is to rubber-stamp upper level decisions." As a result, union policy never exceeds the limits of corporate tolerance.

In the light of governmental corruption and labour union apathy, it is not difficult to appreciate the necessity of independent, individual crusades against corporate exploitation, such as that of Stan Gray's. In an interview with the *Daily*, Gray stressed that the labour movement in Canada is thriving, yet unrepresented and lacking in leadership. "I was not alone in my campaign. I was supported by a powerful and militant movement."

However, this militant movement is invisible in *See No Evil*. Gray is portrayed as a Lone Ranger facing the corporate enemy by himself, making fools of all his reactionary adversaries, from union leaders to the Ministry of Labour inspector. The strong political edge of the story is occasionally lacking in the docudrama. This despite the fact that the film is directed by Paul Cowan, one of Canada's most politically active filmmakers (with credits including *Anybody's Son Will Do*, *Democracy on Trial: The Morgentaler Affair*, and *Justice Denied: The Story of Donald Marshall*.)

This lack of hardcore politics is Gray's only criticism of *See No Evil*. "The whole thing was uglier, starker and harsher in reality," says Gray, "but I guess the NFB didn't want to turn the viewers off with the ugliness."

Inspector Bergie's criticism of the film was, not surprisingly, much harsher. "I am less than pleased with the film," he said. "It completely distorts the facts." He then went on to whimper that distortion of facts is common in NFB productions. Avoiding the question of whether the film contains any lies, Bergie said "the film is not fair at all."

Westinghouse Director of Information E. Allan Robson said he had seen the film, released only late last year, "a long time ago... I can't remember the details." He too, however, seemed to recall that the film was slanted in Gray's favour.

And no wonder. The NFB approached Ministry of Labour officials at all levels (including Inspector Bergie), as well as Westinghouse managers involved with the case, asking them to be interviewed for the film. They all refused, and it is a pity that the film does not point out this fact. Bergie said he refused to be interviewed by the filmmakers because "I didn't know they were making a documentary. I thought they were a news crew."

The NFB maintains that their policy is always to identify themselves and their purposes when they request an interview. Inspector Bergie has granted on-camera press interviews more than once, according to Stan Gray.

There has been no progress in the Terry Ryan case since Westinghouse's virtual acquittal. But Gray claims that his campaign for workplace safety has to some extent improved general conditions.

Despite its overcaution and its commentator's occasional lapses into melodramatic paroxysms, *See No Evil* should be seen by anyone concerned about the myth of justice for the Canadian working class. Its exposure of multinational corporations' influence on the Canadian government and court system is positively shocking. It offers a new, as yet unrealized insight into the mechanics of this form of exploitation, and this familiarity is the best tool for fighting them.

*See No Evil* is available through the NFB. To reserve it, call the NFB at 283-4755.



# Who's in control?

by carl p wilson iii

It is self-evident that our society is dominated by a cult that worships the bar graph and the bottom line, a cult that goes by many names but is most easily labelled 'corporate culture.' And yet the shamans who conjure up the power of the mon(o)eyed god seldom mix with the rest of us cultists, and instead hide behind very convincing masks—the face of Ronald McDonald, the Chrysler logo, or the sweaty bodies of models posing as workers in Molson advertisements. Who is really in control here?

The identities of corporation owners and executives are not exactly top-secret. Their names are published (under the guise of managers, directors and stockholders) in annual reports and, occasionally, the major media, often in toadying surveys and 'profiles', like Peter C. Newman's bestsellers on McGill's illustrious Bronfmans, corporate superstud Conrad Black, and the "Canadian Establishment" in general.

But, if you search, there is serious information available about the American corporate elite, and these figures, with a bit of Canadian-style moderation, have been demonstrated to hold true across the borders.

Much of the American documentation has been done by Cleveland-born psychologist and political sociologist G. William Domhoff. Through the books and through the years, Domhoff has built a very convincing case for the existence of a distinct ruling class in North America, of which a major sector is heavily involved in what he calls the "corporate community."

## What do they look like?

Domhoff's accusations are inadvertently corroborated by the findings of a 1983 study by the American Management Association (AMA), and by an ambivalent little piece of work by public relations expert David Finn titled *The Corporate Oligarch*.

Finn points out that "the head of the corporation is supposed to be as devoted to the cause of increasing corporate property as he would be if he were its sole proprietor and his only aim were to become as rich as possible... He is an oligarch because his responsibilities have taken on the character of government and the decisions made by him and those around him have a substantial effect on the lives of the general populace."

Note the masculine pronoun, but do not blame it on Finn. The AMA survey of executives found that 94.5 per cent of them are men, the vast majority over forty years of age. And Clement, who considered only corporate presidents, found that no more than .6 per cent of this sector is occupied by women.

A 1975 study of the land of grey flannel by *Harvard Business Review* went a little further, and found that corporate controllers are an even more homogeneous group now than in the 'conformist' 1950s.

In *The Canadian Corporate Elite* (1986), Wallace Clement's Canadian figures agree. He adds that in Canada most executives are from central Canada, are disproportionately anglophone, Anglican, and almost entirely

of British origins, save for a Jewish contingent which is concentrated in a few companies. Only 1.3 per cent come from "other ethnic groups," he says. Despite seeming social revolution, little has changed for the wealthy.

What is more, according to Harvard Business Review, "the executives in our sample share some new characteristics... The executives are closer together in age, and most of them have little or no work experience outside their companies."

So much for 'rags to riches'. More and more, top executives are not entrepreneurs who once sold pencils on street corners but are instead MBAs from places like McGill and Ivy League colleges who have never done any work besides 'managing' other people. Ninety-seven per cent in the AMA study had postsecondary degrees, many of them graduate degrees—wildly out of proportion to the general populace.

Companies are still to a large extent family-owned and controlled, but regulations against nepotism have made direct succession to the presidency by blood lineage less common.

But you need only think of the Molsons, the Eatons, Woodwards, Westons, the Bronfmans of Seagrams or the Jeffry's of London Life to realize that family involvement in corporate control is far from a thing of the past, even as foolish pessimists fret over the future of the nuclear family. Furthermore, one five-hundredth of the population holds a third of all corporate stock.

Boards of directors are mostly prestige acts, and forty to seventy per cent of their members come from 'business families'—which given the age of the men involved is a very aberrant cross-section of the populace. Many Canadian boards of directors are "expremiers' clubs." And they call it democracy.

## Do they have values?

It is not only in background that these pillars of the community find common ground. The AMA surveyors noted a "remarkable survey in values held... regardless of age, organizational level, gender or nationality."

Their values are no surprise. Forty per cent of managers were concerned primarily about how they "perform—contribute—produce," and the rest set their sights on influencing others, how well they fulfilled their self-images, how well they "managed the gifts received from God," or how they would survive health crises.

They are a shockingly self-satisfied lot. Sixty-five per cent of respondents felt they would fulfill their lives' ambitions. Twenty-three per cent "already have."

The survey also found that executives said they were seldom asked to compromise their beliefs, so presumably they got Sundays off and could attend church. Managers also agreed strongly with the statement that pressures to conform in their business were very powerful, and showed no sign of diminishing. No dancing in the boardroom, please, gentlemen.

But it is no surprise that the other great unifying force amongst corporate heads is

the almighty dollar. Many executives get from ten to forty times the continental norm. By the mid-seventies multinational corporate directors were earning an average of \$3 000 a day.

Finn claims that most top executives pretend to themselves that their level of compensation is just what is "commensurate with their responsibilities," fiscal and familial. One executive told *Fortune* magazine, "Believe me, you can't get to first base on a salary, even if it is \$180 000. It's hardly enough to maintain a reasonable standard of living."

However, an executive making over \$150 000 is likely to have accumulated net assets of two to three million dollars. Nevertheless, they tend to insist on being paid at least thirty per cent more than their closest underlings, because money is how they measure their personal worth. The people underneath try to catch up, of course, creating an invisible inflationary spiral.

Because of their personal wealth and influence, even those corporate managers who are not high-born become assimilated into the upper class as they rise in the corporate hierarchy. They join its social clubs, send their progeny to its private schools, and intermarry with its gene pool.

## Are they all friends?

The vast majority of the largest North American corporations have executives who know each other through exclusive social groups like Toronto's National Club (founded

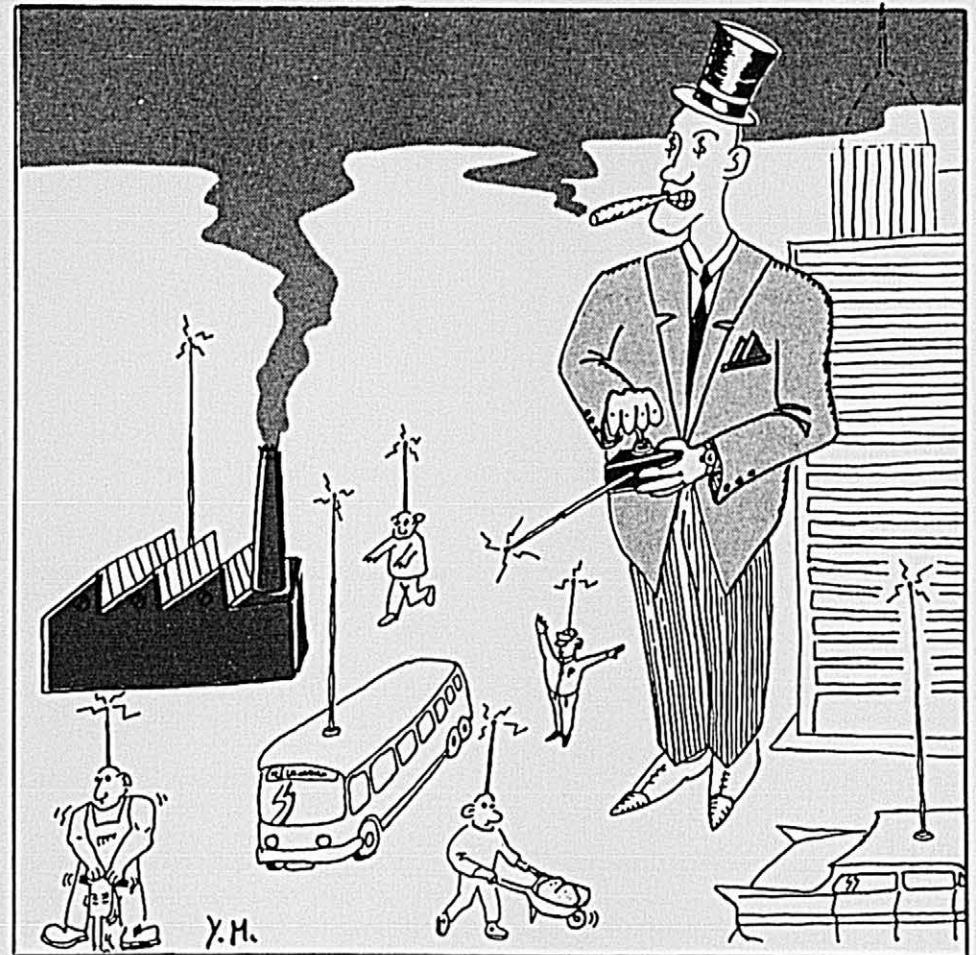
corporate executives' and their families' lives are likely to follow a certain pattern. First, preschooling at a church-sponsored school, followed by private 'day schools' during the elementary years, which are supplemented by 'extras' like dancing classes, language tutoring, music lessons, and summer camps with horseback riding and scenic vistas.

And then off to the boarding schools. These are ubiquitous, the best-known in Canada including Upper Canada College, Appleby, and the University of Toronto schools. French-Canadians have the equivalent in "classical colleges."

These mostly sex-segregated, uniformed boys and girls learn not only math and Shakespeare, but grooming for the elite—vocabulary and inflection, styles of dress, tastes, values and manners. People form life-long ties at these schools. For example, several dominant Canadian corporations are headed by UCC alumni, often those who were at the school together.

After graduating, most go on to the University of Toronto, McGill, or Ivy League or other private American universities, where they naturally perpetuate the lifestyle by joining fraternities and sororities. "The question is not Harvard but which Harvard," Domhoff says—"Delta Upsilon or Zeta Psi?" In Canada the question would be, which McGill?

The daughters of corporate kings are still debutantes, and many still have coming-out balls at which they reveal not their lesbianism but their nobility. They marry within their class (or risk getting dropped from the



1874), New York's Links club, and Montreal's own Mount Royal and St. James' clubs. These clubs are exclusive and expensive (although many corporate heads get complimentary membership) and Domhoff has documented the extensive social rites and traditions that go with them.

Ninety per cent of the wealthiest corporations in both countries have common members on their boards of directors, a network dating back to the turn of the century. If an executive is on more than one board, he is likely to be listed in the bible of the American ruling elite, the *Social Register*, published annually in New York City—unless scandal, divorce or unacceptable marriage has put him in the realm of the unmentionables.

Given their membership in this elite, cor-

porate wives claim their community involvement lessens the need for government social programmes—otherwise "you might as well have communism," one told Domhoff.

The business elite these days is as secure as a monarchist aristocracy. Though no statistics as to average body weight were available, it is safe to call the ruling class a leisurely monolith. Schools, parties, jet-setting and liaisons with entertainers and 'artists' are all links holding the chains together. Those at one end are thus assured of their own superiority, allowing them to keep the rest of us locked up at the other.



# IRE: the legacy of empire

Ireland has been compared to countries in Africa by commentators ranging from left-leaning politicians to professors at University College Dublin. Eight hundred years of British colonial domination have left Ireland one of the poorest nations in the industrialised world. It has also made issues of corporate control, or rather economic control in general, inseparable from Irish nationalism.

by Peter Orr

In dire economic straits, the 26 county Republic of Ireland (Éire) elected to join the European Economic Community (EEC) in 1973 in an effort to revitalise the country's weak economy and reduce its dependence on the former colonial power. Advocates of membership in the EEC argued that Ireland, largely dependent on its agricultural sector, would benefit from the common agricultural policy of the EEC. Not only would Ireland be able to export to EEC markets, but price supports would give Irish farmers higher returns than those from exports at world-price levels to the British Market.

Agriculture figures prominently in the Republic's economic strategies — Éire exports half of its food production, and agriculture accounts for 25 per cent of the national product, employing fully a quarter of the labour force.

Irish socialists in the Labour Party, the Workers' Party and Sinn Féin, however, opposed the government's plans to join the EEC. They viewed membership in the community as a form of treason.

"The EEC is a club for the rich," says Pat Rice of Sinn Féin. "We (Sinn Féin) have never believed, and history is proving us right, that Ireland's economic problems could be solved by the EEC, by those outside of Ireland."

Representatives of the industrial sector argued that, although there would be losses in traditional industry as a result of EEC membership, the wider markets would encourage new, export-oriented firms. They added that development, especially regional development programmes would help cure Éire's ailing economy.

The advocates of EEC membership have seen some of their predictions verified, but not to the extent or in the manner they had hoped. While farm incomes increased by 75 per cent from 1970 to 1978, there was no increase in production. With investment in labour—saying machinery, agricultural employment actually sank in both the production and processing sectors. The increase in income was the result of price increases rather than any expansion in production.

The resulting rise in the cost of food generated demands for higher wages, and

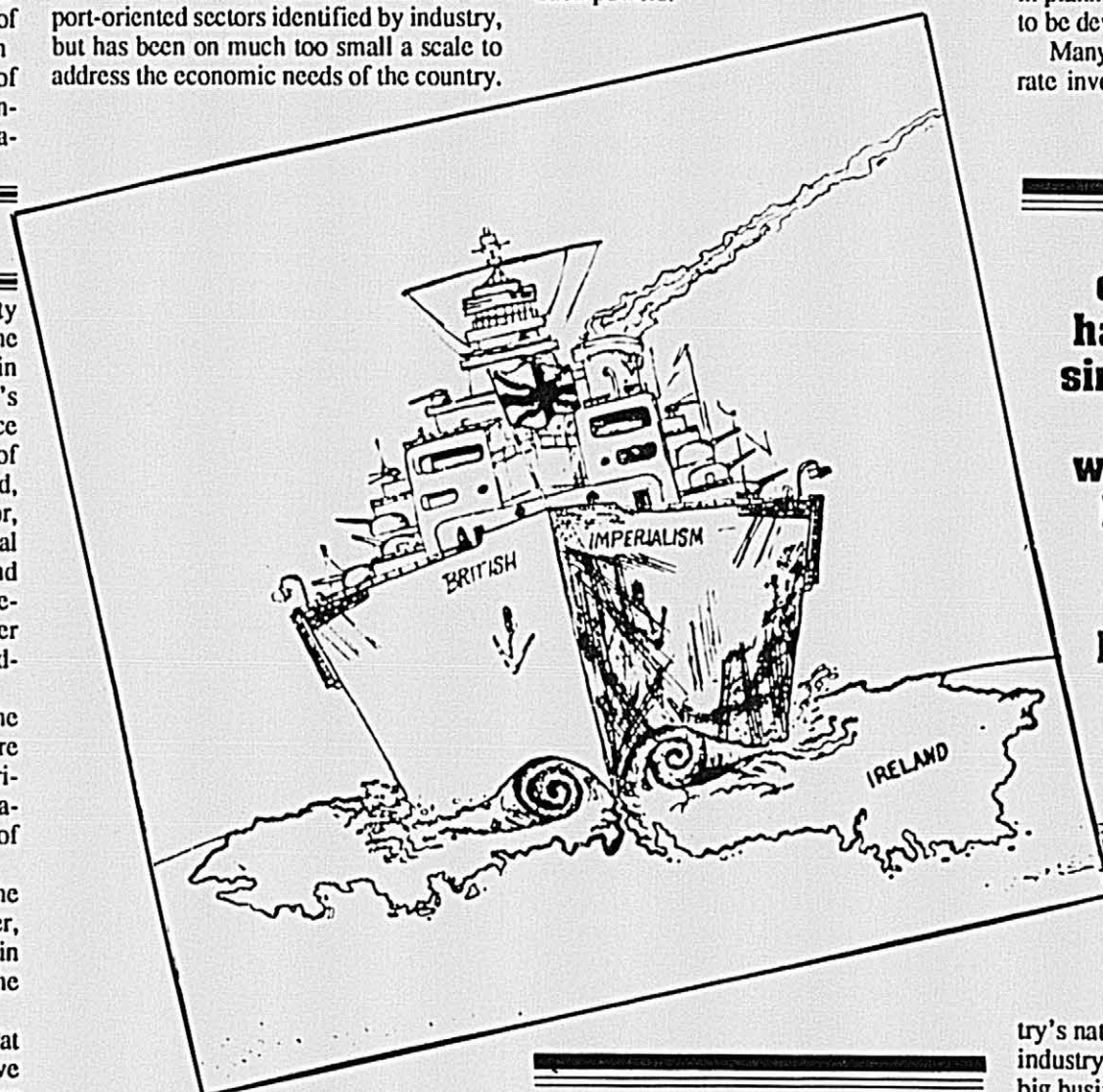
consequently an increase in labour costs for industry. This in turn has led to an overall increase in unemployment. Unemployment has risen from 70 000 in 1970 to 238 000 in 1989. In some areas, the unemployment rate is as high as 80 per cent. What growth that has come about has indeed been in the export-oriented sectors identified by industry, but has been on much too small a scale to address the economic needs of the country.

ment, inflation, and debt have risen.

According to Rice, "all EEC members (excepting Luxembourg and Éire) have been involved in the colonial process. In joining the EEC, the Free State goes from subjugation by one colonial power to that by many such powers."

According to Rice, the Irish government has a vested interest in this foreign involvement. "Take for example, Charles Haughey, the Prime Minister of Ireland. He's a millionaire who made his money by land speculation. Because of the importance of the state in planning, he knew which land was going to be developed and bought it."

Many are concerned increasing corporate involvement will challenge the coun-



**The multinational corporations which have flooded Ireland since the 1970s have almost devastated what industrial base has remained after 800 years of exploitation of Ireland in favour of the developing British industrial base.**

Indeed, the unemployment figures fail to tell the whole story. The failure of the Irish economy is indicated not only by the appalling rise in unemployment, but also by the incredible rate of emigration (second only to that of Italy amongst industrialised countries).

Despite EEC membership, Britain is still Éire's largest trading partner. Imports have grown faster than exports, and while exports to Great Britain decreased from 80 per cent to 40 per cent between 1950 and 1980, imports from the UK remained constant at 50 to 55 per cent.

"The six counties (of Northern Ireland) is a de facto colony. But the 26 counties (of the Republic), the allegedly independent part of Ireland, is controlled as a neo-colony, in that its economy is subservient to the British economy and to western corporate influence in general," says Sinn Féin councillor Jim McAllister.

While the EEC recognizes Ireland as underdeveloped, it makes no distinction between degrees of underdevelopment in the member states. So undeveloped areas of West Germany qualify for the same amount of aid as Ireland.

As a result of EEC membership, Ireland has lost its autonomy to restrict imports or protect domestic industry, and unemploy-

**In western society, the economy comes first without taking the needs of the people into account. We believe the economy must be subservient to the needs of the people.**

"The multinational corporations which have flooded Ireland since the 1970s have almost devastated what industrial base has remained after 800 years of exploitation of Ireland in favour of the developing British industrial base," write Sinn Féin in *Ireland: International News Briefing*.

try's national cultural identity. "The media industry, disproportionately controlled by big business, such as Rupert Murdoch, will impede the development of a media industry that will accurately respond to the demands of a national culture," write Sinn Féin.

"The future unrestricted flow of capital, the ability of foreign companies to acquire national assets and the prohibition on the development of national monopolies will further reduce the ability of Irish people to control and develop their national resources," they add.

In the South, the former colonial power has continued to control economic life long after the troops have pulled out. In the North, the economics are those of a colony at war. Corporate control is imperialist government control.

The Republic offers foreign controlled business incentives to lure them to Ireland. In the North, the British government doesn't merely offer incentives to business, it gives them very large subsidies.

According to McAllister, "British economic and political interests combine to further the interests of Unionists at the expense of the Nationalist population."

"In western society, the economy comes first without taking the needs of the people into account. We believe the economy must be subservient to the needs of the people."



# A multinational nightmare: The slow pace of divestment

by Suzanne Smythe

**F**or years South Africa's leading trade union has been demanding mandatory and comprehensive sanctions against the apartheid regime.

But multinational employers in South Africa continue doing business. They enumerate their support of community development programs and insist they do more good than harm.

And Union leaders reply that by ignoring demands for sanctions, and by using phony divestment, 'benevolent' corporations are merely window-dressing to boost their image.

The international campaign for economic sanctions and corporate disinvestment has been stymied by a dirty game of corporate camouflage, government complicity and sanction busting—all coated in liberal benevolence of "constructive engagement" and corporate responsibility.

quarter of them recognised the trade union of the workers' choice. Orkin found that seven of these companies were paying starvation wages and 39 were paying below EEC and US minimum wages.

The Sullivan principles ignore the political basis of the 'grand apartheid' scheme—the disenfranchisement of the black majority. Stringent segregation laws prevent an employer from desegregating the workplace and restrict the 'liberalising' effect of wage equity.

Foreign companies operating in South Africa are required to invest one third of their profits from insurance and retirement pension funds into South African government bonds. All companies are required, by law, to produce merchandise and material deemed necessary for national security.

In addition to oil, Shell provides the South African government with "crucial research, technical know-how, laboratories, logistical support, and is legally bound by the National Key Points Act to co-operate with the South

times of growth, like the 1960s, unemployment was 19 per cent. And the South African economy is already in a state of crisis.

Some of that crisis may be the result of sanctions, but most is due to the falling price of gold and the trend of capital flight. In addition, a balance-of-payment crisis will explode when a \$12 billion loan to South Africa is up in 1990/91.

In an inter-dependent world, sanctions and disinvestment could affect jobs in Europe and North America as well.

A recent feature in the *New York Times Magazine* claims politicians and anti-apartheid activists are beginning to doubt the efficacy of sanctions as companies diversify their interests.

The challenge now facing the anti-apartheid movement is to develop a sanctions and disinvestment strategy that minimizes the effect on workers, but makes the most of its impact on the South African capacity to make war. The first step is to put an end to corporate camouflage.

chise to sell IBM products to its now independent subsidiary IBM/South Africa. In full page ads in South African newspapers, the company assured their clients that, despite their formal disinvestment, "a full range of products and services will continue to be available in South Africa through the current (sole) supplier."

And the new South African-based company does more than that. It is widely believed that IBM supplies Pretoria with computers for military intelligence purposes. It is the only firm in the country with the technology necessary to track and monitor the daily activities of countless political activists.

Not only does this form of disinvestment do nothing to weaken the South African economy but it can also be used as a tool to break the union.

The terms of 'disinvestment' are negotiated between the old owner and the domestic buyer without union participation. The new owners are under no obligation to observe the contract.

Companies should give the unions one year's notice of disinvestment, and include them in the negotiation, according to a list of demands produced by a Chemical workers union. Workers should receive at least one month's severance pay for each year of service if the company folds and their regular wages should be guaranteed for one year from the date of the disinvestment. The Union should also be made fully aware of the nature of the disinvestment.

## Shell slides by

The largest single oil company and foreign investor in South Africa, Shell Oil has become the single most important target of anti-apartheid groups around the world because of its role in the South African military and economy.

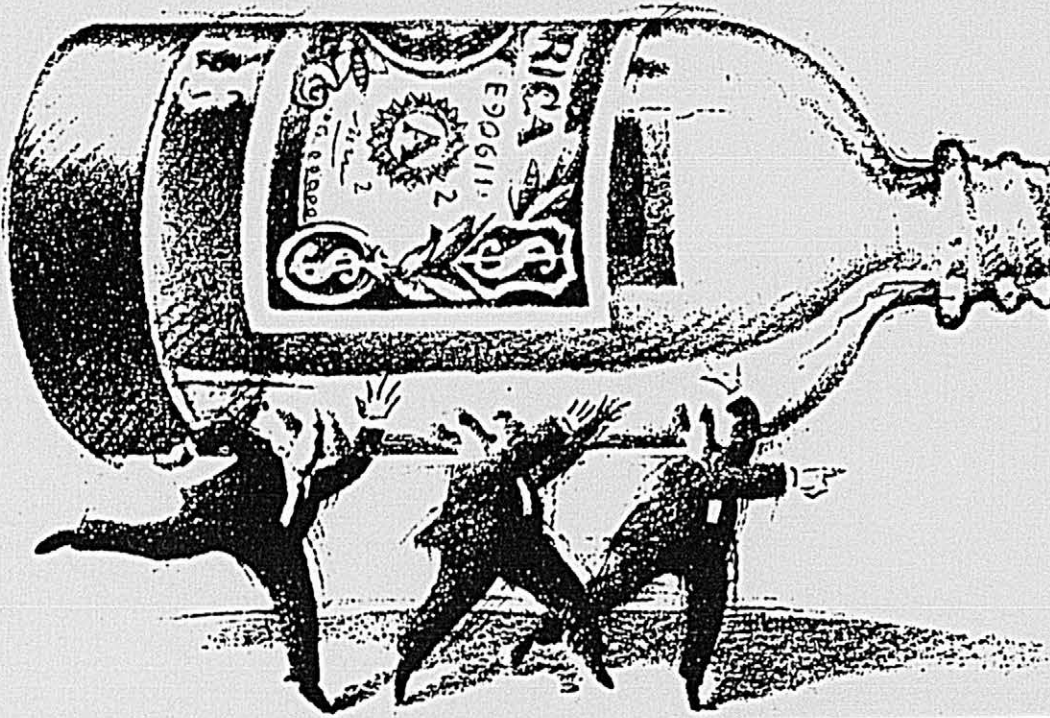
Among other groups, the World Council of Churches (WCC) has condemned Shell's involvement and documents a case of corporate camouflage where Shell sold crude oil to the apartheid regime in repeated violation of the international oil embargo. While Shell has not directly supplied crude to South Africa since 1981, it has exclusive rights to oil production and distribution in Brunei.

The Shipping Research Bureau has documented 39 massive oil shipments since 1982 from Brunei to South Africa. Most of this oil has ended up at the Shell-British Petroleum refinery in Durban.

Oil is considered a strategic material in South Africa. Under the Petroleum Products Act, companies like Shell are prohibited from disclosing information about any petroleum product in South Africa, its quantity or consumption.

According to the WCC report, "Oil companies are also required to contribute to the strategic stockpile of oil maintained by the government. To reveal information about South Africa's oil situation is punishable with 7 years imprisonment and huge fines."

But Shell, and the seven other oil companies in South Africa have not been able to compensate for the effects of the oil embargo entirely. The high price South Africa pays to obtain oil and technology is placing a huge burden on its economy. Pretoria's decision to negotiate an end to the Angola war and illegal occupation of Namibia probably stems in part from these difficulties.



## Etiquette for Apartheid

In 1977, Philadelphia preacher and General Motors director Leon Sullivan wrote the etiquette manual for multinationals in South Africa. His six principles outline the policy of 'constructive engagement' advocated by, among others, former US president Ronald Reagan.

According to the Sullivan principles, employers should desegregate the workplace, provide equal opportunity programmes, wage equity, and skill development. Employers should increase the numbers of blacks in upper-level positions and support community-development programmes.

Only 25 per cent of American companies doing business in South Africa have endorsed the Sullivan principles. And such endorsement means little.

A 1987 study conducted by Mike Orkin of the Community Agency for Social Equity (CASE) showed that even firms which declare their adherence to the Sullivan code or its EEC equivalent, have less than principled practices.

Of the 350 foreign companies that committed themselves to the principles, only a

African Defense Force," according to a World Council of Churches' report.

Companies operating in South Africa benefit from one of the most repressive labour legislations in the world. Unions can be sued for damages incurred during strike action, a measure designed to limit strikes and to bankrupt the unions.

While corporations and governments opposed to sanctions and disinvestment argue that blacks will suffer, spokespeople within the resistance movement in South Africa say most blacks are willing to pay the price of short-term hardship if the end result will be an end to apartheid rule.

"Even those who are suffering are in the main prepared to endure more, provided it is within reason and will help unseat white oppression," Orkin wrote, adding that support for sanctions and disinvestment varied according to age, political affiliation and education.

According to Igsa Schroeder, a former South African unionist presently studying in Canada, South Africa has always had high unemployment rates because it has a capital-intensive, resource-based economy. Even in

## Corporate camouflage

Over the past few years, hundreds of multinational corporations have disinvested from South Africa.

"The majority of corporate pull-outs are illusory devices designed to divert our attention from the corporations' continued involvement in the apartheid economy," a New York-based anti-apartheid group maintains.

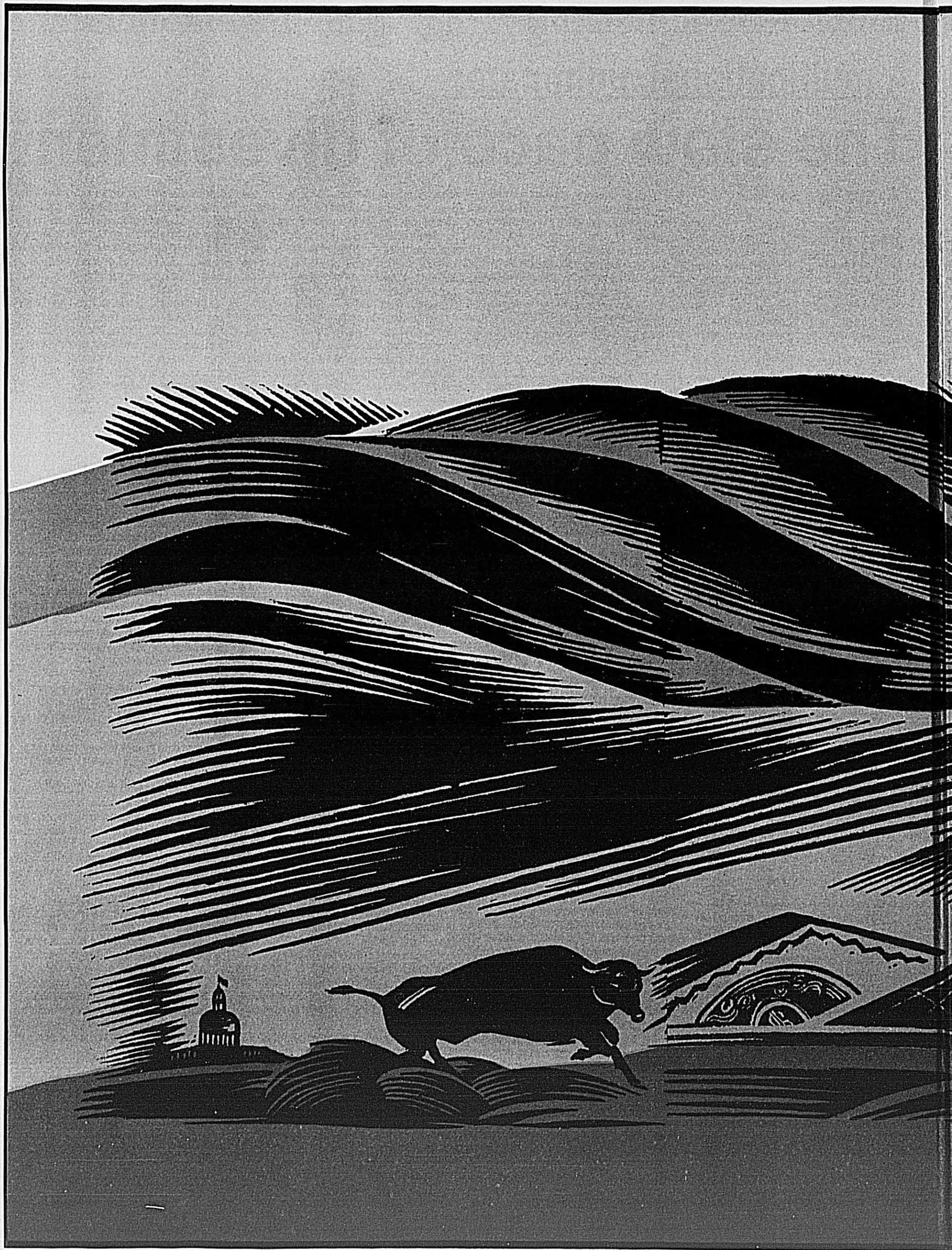
The youth section of Divest-South Africa (DSA) in New York says when companies formally sell off their South African subsidiaries, they often negotiate exclusive distribution and licensing agreements with the new owners.

According to the group, "selling a subsidiary is simply an attempt to guarantee continued access to South African markets while alleviating pressure from the anti-apartheid movement."

Coca-Cola sold its holdings in two South African bottlers. But it is still the sole supplier and licensor of its syrups for the 15 companies that control 75 per cent of the South African soft-drink market.

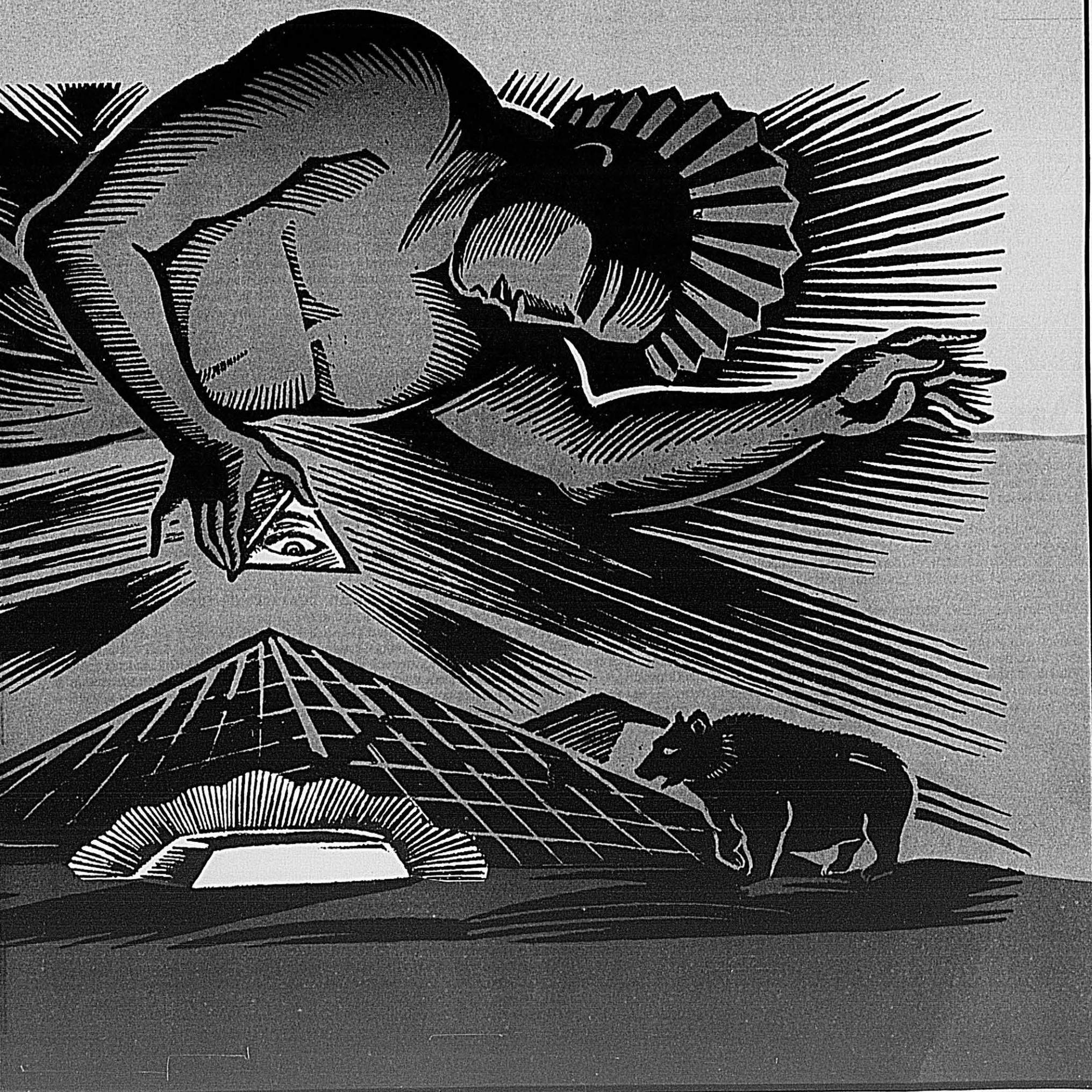
IBM granted a three year exclusive fran-







# CORPORATE CONTROL





qui anime, d'hier à aujourd'hui, une culture, un peuple, et les objets de son art.

Paradoxalement, c'est à cette époque que commencent pour lui les difficultés avec les autorités... peut-être liées avec ses prises de position en faveur des intellectuels ukrainiens dissidents.

Avec *Sayat Nova*, Il rompt la construction classique du film pour se tourner vers une composition de type picturale. La vie et la quête artistique du célèbre barde arménien sont appréhendées sous forme d'une iconographie relativement autonome comportant huit chapitres et des titres définissant la trame littéraire. Il s'agit d'un film presque muet dans lequel des passages en arménien, en géorgien ou en turc azéri viennent rompre le silence. C'est le spectateur qui doit, à partir des objets (icônes, tissus, parures, céramiques...) et de leurs présentation sous forme de tableaux vivants, opérer un montage intérieur. L'ellipse et la métaphore sont des constantes thématiques associées aux peuples opprimés. Il ne faut pas s'étonner du fait que *La couleur de la grenade* soit un film codé et vite retiré de l'affiche en raison de son anti-conformisme éloigné du réalisme socialiste de rigueur. Il affiche donc un nationalisme évident aux yeux de la censure soviétique. Après cela, Paradjanov est pratiquement condamné au chômage, ses différents projets étant soit refusés, soit interdits.

En décembre 1973, il est arrêté et accusé de « trafic d'icônes et de devises », d'« incitation au suicide » et d'« homosexualité »... On le condamne à cinq ans de travail à régime sévère, malgré des troubles visuels et une maladie cardiaque. Libéré le 30 décembre 1977 grâce à l'intervention de cinéastes occidentaux et d'intellectuels comme Aragon, il s'installe en Géorgie. On lui interdit alors d'exercer son métier de cinéaste, et il ne survit que grâce à l'aide d'amis. « En prison, déclare-t-il, la vie avait un sens, il y



Scène de la légende de la forteresse de Souram

avait une réalité à surmonter. Ma vie présente n'a aucune valeur. Je ne crains pas la mort, mais cette vie-là est pire que la mort. »

Paradjanov est de nouveau arrêté le 11 février 1982, sous une accusation de corruption. Acquitté par un tribunal de Tbilissi en octobre, il explique : « je ne suis pas un dissident. Tout simplement un cinéaste maudit. Je ne sais pas. Je dérange. Je ne suis pas conforme. »

C'est alors que survient la « perestroïka », l'ère Gorbatchev qui va transformer la vie des intellectuels comme Paradjanov.

Il commence un autre long métrage : *La légende de la forteresse de Souran*. Les Géorgiens y bâtissent des forteresses pour se protéger des envahisseurs. Ils mènent à bien toutes leurs tâches à l'exception de la forteresse de Souran dont les murs n'arrivent pas à tenir.

Parallèlement, le jeune Dourmichkhan, qui vient d'être affranchi, quitte son village et abandonne sa fiancée Vardo pour aller chercher fortune. Sur son chemin, il rencontre toutes sortes de personnages dont le riche Osman Haga qui lui raconte sa vie et lui dit comment il a dû abjurer sa foi chrétienne pour survivre. Les années passent, Dourmichkhan a un fils,

**« En prison, la vie avait un sens, il y avait une réalité à surmonter. Ma vie présente n'a aucune valeur. Je ne crains pas la mort, mais cette vie-là est pire que la mort. »**

Zourab. De son côté, Vardo erre longtemps à la recherche de son fiancé et finit par devenir voyante.

Zourab, adulte, la visite. Elle lui apprend que pour construire définitivement le mur de la forteresse de Souran et sauver la Géorgie de l'invasion, il doit s'y emmurer vivant. Ce que Zourab fait. *La légende de la forteresse de Souran* est un récit d'apprentissage qui permet de piéger dans ses rets, un vaste ensemble de données. Ici, tout sert à traquer, à mettre à nu les composantes les plus vives de la culture géorgienne dans ses rapports avec les civilisations voisines.

#### •L'ère Gorbatchev?

Paradjanov est un des premiers cinéastes à avoir pénétré si profondément dans les soubassements des cultures régionales, rompant violemment, à ses risques et périls, avec toutes les visions officielles (folkloriques) admises jusque là. « Quelques grands noms se détachent pourtant » disait-il, désespéré, il y a quelques années. « Ils produisent des chefs-d'œuvre mais le public ne les connaît pas. Ces artistes sont des solitaires, des phares, quelques arbres dans la forêt des médiocres. Le prix à payer pour errer est très lourd. Les bouffons s'empifrent, les artistes meurent dans l'indifférence totale. Il faudra des années pour qu'apparaisse quelque chose qui puisse ressembler à un mouvement. Il ne peut y avoir que des tentatives isolées ».

Le temps est-il venu pour que se forme le mouvement souhaité par Paradjanov? Il semblerait bien, au vu des récentes libéralisations, que oui.





# Une trappe suédoise

CINEMA

Antoine Saucier

*La trappe, une comédie policière suédoise de Bjorn Skifs, avec Jonas Frick et Gunnel Fred.*

*La trappe* est la meilleure comédie policière que j'aie vue depuis longtemps, avec une cadence et une envolée qui rappelle le *Raiders of the Lost Arch* de Spielberg. D'emblée, le film nous matraque avec une séquence explosive d'action et de violence; après deux minutes de visionnement, on se retrouve déjà assommé sur son siège.

Pour obtenir cet impact, Bjorn Skifs utilise systématiquement des effets exagérés: contreplongée qui nous fait voir la plante des pieds des personnages, ou encore un zoom ultra-rapide qui fait l'effet d'un coup de poing en plein visage. Il utilise aussi une multiplication du nombre de plans qui crée une image presque en perpétuel mouvement.

En cela, son style rappelle certainement celui de Spielberg, mais on décèle clairement d'autres influences. Ainsi, par exemple, l'utilisation généreuse d'éclairages bleutés rappelle *La Diva*. Skifs semble aussi avoir une prédilection pour la fumée qui est omniprésente et apparaît dans les endroits les plus inusités. Les acteurs ne semblent pas incommodés du tout. A l'intérieur ou à l'extérieur, tout se déroule dans un brouillard adoucissant un peu cucu qui rappelle l'esthétique du

photographe David Hamilton.

L'histoire est rocambolesque mais se prête très bien à une action à perdre haleine. Conny, professeur de chimie, est mis en prison pour trafic d'amphétamines. Assigné à la buanderie, Conny doit affronter le gang qui y règne. L'hostilité du gang est liée à un secret que Conny découvrira vite: il existe un moyen de sortir de la prison, à travers la sècheuse.

Conny est alors forcé de participer aux coups du gang, qui, en secret, sort à l'extérieur durant le jour pour voler. Conny profite alors de ses sorties pour tenter de prouver son innocence et pour courtiser la femme qu'il aime. Entre les menaces de mort du gang, les heures d'entrée et de sortie de la prison, le travail à la buanderie, son enquête sur un autre gang de trafiquants de drogues et la cour qu'il fait à une femme policier, Conny n'a pas le temps de s'embêter, et nous non plus.

Le rôle principal de Conny est tenu par Jonas Frick, vedette rock suédoise (*Slamcreepers*) et comédien de télévision. La version originale est présentée en suédois avec sous-titres anglais. Etant donné la minceur des dialogues, je n'ai pas trouvé les sous-titres trop incommodants, et il est amusant d'entendre cette langue curieuse qui rappelle à la fois l'anglais et l'allemand.

Immense succès populaire en suède, *La trappe* est le premier long métrage de Bjorn Skifs, âgé de 25 ans. Pour un premier film, il s'agit d'une performance remarquable.



## L'insidieux rapport entre la vie et la science

LIVRE

Germain Labonté

« L'humanité de demain, c'est celle que l'on va décider » et que ce soit pour produire de la chair à canons, de la

chair à profits, ou pour tout autre objectif, il y a toujours des choses qu'il vaudrait mieux ne pas faire.

C'est là le message essentiel qui transpirait d'une conférence donnée par Albert Jacquard, le 21 mars dernier. Cette conférence s'inscrivait dans le cours des Belles soirées de l'Université de Montréal.

Elle servait aussi le Dr. Jacquard pour la présentation des ses plus récentes idées sur les rapports entre la science et la vie. Repenser ces rapports est l'objet de son tout dernier livre qui devrait être disponible ici aux éditions Points, dès cette semaine.

Malgré sa grande expérience de généticien, il admet ne pas être capable de définir ce qu'est la vie et préfère ne pas employer le mot. Par contre, la science, elle, il la connaît sous tous ses angles.

Et qu'est-ce que la science? Tout simplement la transformation de faits en interrogations, répond-il à sa propre question. A force d'être lucide, d'interroger, on est devenu efficace. Cette efficacité s'acquerrait en trois étapes: la crainte, l'appropriation et la connaissance, et finalement l'utilisation.

Et en termes d'utilisation, la génétique est aussi dangereuse que l'énergie nucléaire.

Maintenant, on peut permettre à un couple stérile d'avoir un enfant. Mais demain, on pourrait bien fabriquer un clone à partir de cellules d'un individu. Un jumeau, qui tout en n'étant pas réellement le même individu, n'en est pas moins parfaitement compatible pour des transplantations. Une sorte d'éter-

nité par un renouvellement infini des organes vitaux du corps. Si cela se réalise « l'on aurait gagné en espérance de vie, mais au prix du mépris de la vie ».

En somme, la science donne à l'humanité des pouvoirs grandissant sur la vie. Ces pouvoirs effraient. Il faudrait mettre des garde-fous avant le désastre total. Et ces garde-fous ne sont possibles que si l'éducation est redéfinie.

Au travers d'une historique de l'évolution

de la génétique, il démontrait que l'homme, « qui est le champion de la course à la complexité », se doit de redéfinir les mots qu'il utilise. Que la paix n'est pas que l'état d'une nation qui n'est pas en guerre; définition retrouvée dans nos dictionnaires depuis presque l'aube des temps. Que les hommes (et femmes) ne sont égaux qu'en une chose: « dans le pouvoir de se construire soi-même grâce aux autres ».

Albert Jacquard est un grand vulgarisateur

de l'information scientifique. Ses livres, qui sont accessibles aux non-généticiens le démontrent fort bien. L'argumentation utilisée au cours de la conférence était puisée dans ses livres précédents, et particulièrement de *L'Eloge de la différence* et *Cinq milliards d'hommes dans un vaisseau*.

Ces livres, aussi, sont un peu la preuve qu'un scientifique ne peut ignorer les conséquences possibles de ses propres recherches sur le futur de l'humanité, de cette planète.

## Pub créatrice

EXPO

Germain Labonté

*Werner Jeker. Exposition d'affiches publicitaires. Jusqu'au 16 avril au Centre de design de l'Université du Québec à Montréal, 200, rue Sherbrooke Ouest. Du mercredi au dimanche, de 12h00 à 16h00.*

Une salle sombre. Plancher noir, ciré. Murs noir mat. Faux plafond en grillage cachant une ancienne noblesse. Musique genre muzak de magasin à rayons pour jeunes, ou de bar-rencontre 5-à-7. Spots lumineux mettant en évidence la « marchandise ». Et voilà, le réflexe pavlovien de mettre la main à son porte-monnaie pour y vérifier la présence d'une richesse en argent papier, ou encore en plastique, se manifeste en l'espace de moins de 10 secondes.

Pub délirante. Pub sobre. Pub déchirante. Voilà ce qui est offert, en montre seulement, dans cette salle.

Une exposition d'affiches conçues par

Werner Jeker. C'est une première nord-américaine pour ce graphiste lausannois de réputation internationale. Une initiative louable du Centre de design de l'UQAM.

Quatre-vingt pubs conçues par la même personne. C'est un peu indigeste mais cela permet d'observer, et même d'admirer, les caractéristiques créatrices propres au graphiste. De plus, l'ajout de quelques croquis de travail permet de mieux visualiser l'approche du graphiste.

Jeker fait preuve d'une grande sobriété

pour la conception des affiches d'expositions artistiques. En fait, la nature même de la « marchandise » force la sobriété. Malgré tout, Jeker semble facilement résoudre le dilemme d'attirer le regard par la présentation d'une œuvre attrayante et expressive de l'atmosphère de l'exposition, tout en mettant subtilement en évidence les coordonnées requises. Il utilise avantageusement les mouvements présents dans l'œuvre utilisée.

Les contraintes sont moindres pour les marchandises plus usuelles comme des

meubles ou des productions théâtrales, pas réellement nécessaires à notre morne quotidien. Là, Jeker se défonce à fond de train tout en restant dans le bon goût. Pas ou peu de suggestivité, même s'il y a, parmi les affiches, un « graffiti » clamant: « Je balise mon territoire à la manière des animaux à la saison des amours... ».

Son style libre se caractérise par une découpe au rasoir du texte ou de l'image présentée. En fait, le monde semble être vu au travers d'un store vénitien. Parfois, il y a d'autres transformations: images multiples du même objet, rapprochement de deux objets par la forme et imitation de texture sur un objet qui n'en a pas. Mais c'est là tout l'art du design!

L'approche publicitaire de Jeker n'est pas d'assommer l'éventuel consommateur par un message publicitaire. L'observateur doit travailler un peu. Il se doit de reconstruire, de réassembler les différents éléments de l'image, tels qu'ils étaient avant la découpe. Et cela semble être la clef du succès de Werner Jeker.



by Amy Kaler

Imagine two people facing each other. Each is holding a loaded pistol, aimed at the other's head. Neither will pull the trigger to launch the bullet that will kill the adversary, because to do so would be suicidal, as the adversary's last act would be to fire back into the "victor's" heart. They may feint, punch or kick at each other's extremities, but never at the brain or heart.

This game is called deterrence. The loaded guns are strategic and tactical nuclear weapons. The blows to the limbs are the countless proxy wars and low-intensity conflicts in the third world. This standoff, which has kept the world more or less intact since Hiroshima, is slowly changing, as technological innovations catch up with superpower willingness to change the rules of the game—with the consent and the active participation of Canadians.

In the case of the two fighters, the technological innovations could be represented by a blow to the solar plexus, killing the adversary without a bullet. In the military lexicon, such a blow is known as a "near-nuclear" weapon, a device that crosses the "firebreak".

The firebreak is the gap in destructive power separating nuclear from conventional weapons. The term refers not only to difference in types of weapons but also to the psychological and ethical principles that prevent war from escalating from conventional to nuclear.

Writes Michael Klare of the United States' Institute for Policy Studies, in the *World Policy Journal*, "a full-scale nuclear war... would probably result from a conventional conflict that exploded out of control, prompting one side to use nuclear arms... the only existing barrier to such escalation is a moral and psychological firebreak—the widely shared perception that nuclear weapons are different from all other weapons and that this could unleash a chain reaction of strikes and counterstrikes."

The destructive force of a conventional war can escalate under its own momentum (as was the case in the Vietnam war) but it cannot "go nuclear" unless a conscious decision is made to step out into the new and untested world of nuclear weapons.

### A new breed of weapon

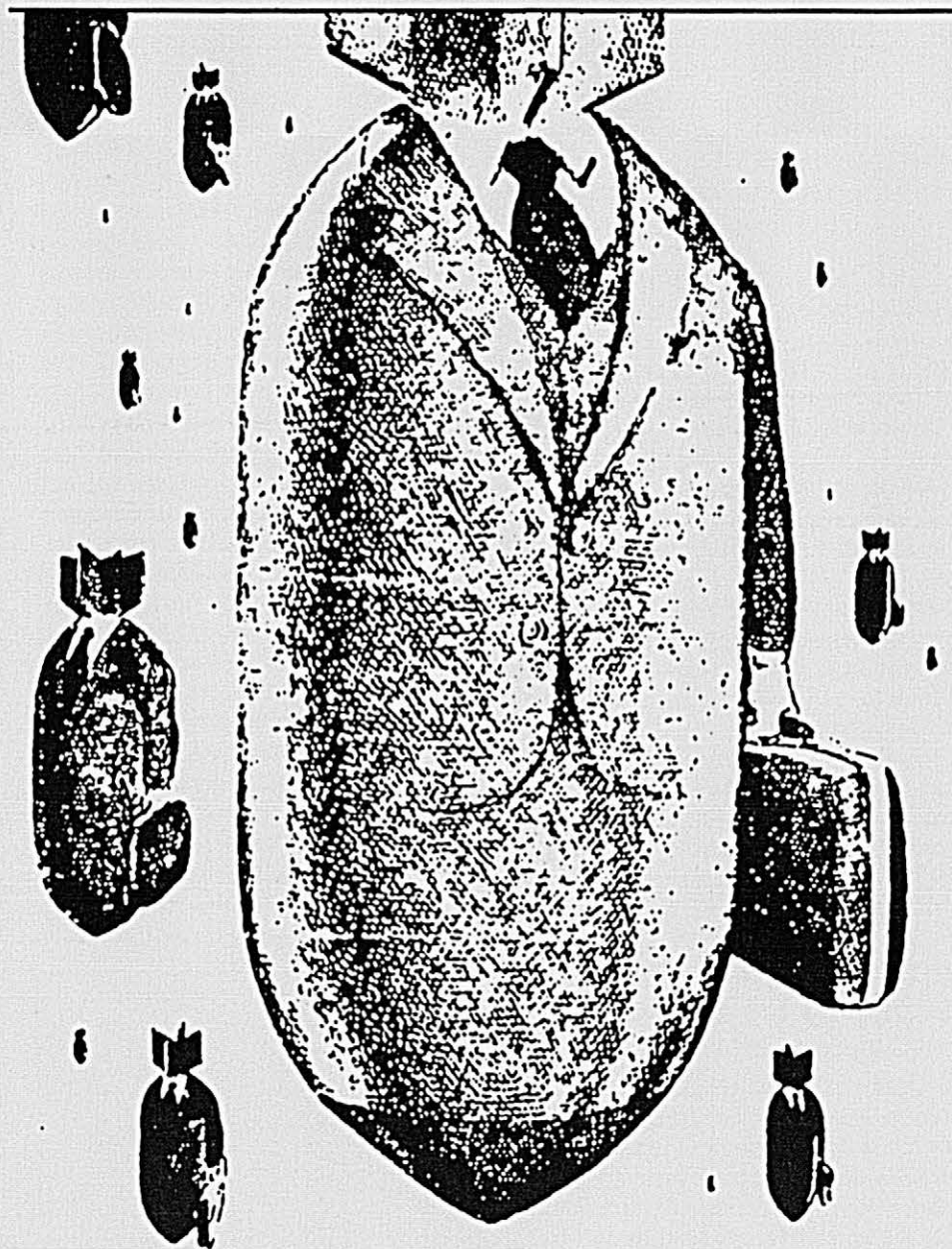
The current interest in weapons that approximate the destructive power of nuclear ones without confronting the psychological barrier of the firebreak had its genesis in the post-Vietnam years. This marked the emergence of the Vietnam syndrome—the unwillingness to rely on sending troops into long-term military involvement as an instrument of foreign policy. The push for high-tech was also accelerated by the perceived Soviet superiority in conventional weapons.

In May, 1984, NATO decided to concentrate on the development of conventional weapons with near-nuclear destructive power, and incorporated such devices into its planning. The organization then adopted the Air-Land Battle fighting doctrine, which emphasizes the complete integration of nuclear and non-nuclear forces in combat. NATO hoped high-tech non-nuclear weapons could be substituted for tactical nuclear weapons in a strike on Warsaw Pact bases.

These new "near nuclear" weapons are capable of effecting a qualitative change in the way wars are fought—eliminating the moment of conscious decision to "go nuclear" and replacing it with a smooth continuous escalation. Most of these weapons are Star Wars updates on the old principle of shrapnel, scattering potent small explosives over a huge target area.

They include the Assault Breaker, de-

# Nudging the nuclear tripwire



scribed by Derek Rasmussen in *Science for the People* as "the star of this new generation of weapons," which is designed to strike such objects as airfields and tank formations behind the enemy's front lines. Two of its friends are the multiple launch rocket system, which can scatter 8 000 submunitions each with the power of a hand grenade over an area the size of a football field, and McGill's own, the fuel air explosive (FAE), described by Rasmussen as "among the most potent of the new technologies." An FAE creates a cloud of highly volatile gas which, when detonated, causes atmospheric overpressures comparable to the effects of a low-yield tactical nuclear weapon.

The characteristics of these weapons can be divided into roughly two groups—the boosting of lethal capabilities to the point of causing nearly as much damage as a nuclear weapon, and the 'C3I characteristics'—Command, Control, Communications and Intelligence.

These make weapons 'smart' and enable them to guide and direct their power to maximize the impact of the payload. These weapons, descendants of the guided missiles used in the Falklands war, are revolutionary not just because they know how to kill but because they know what, when, where and

(in a sense) who to kill. Everything, in short, except why.

To add to the blurring of the firebreak, the delivery systems for many of the new weapons are "dual capable"—they can carry both nuclear and non-nuclear weapons. Such delivery systems include the F-4, F-15, F-16, A-6 and A-7 aircraft and Lance, Tomahawk, ASROC and Nike-Hercules missiles. The United States government operates a special research and development programme called BOSS (the Ballistic Offensive Suppression System) to develop non-nuclear munitions suitable for use with nuclear delivery systems. Unfortunately, another nuclear power would not be able to tell whether an oncoming Tomahawk missile has a nuclear or a non-nuclear warhead.

### Canadian involvement

Making these "smart" new weapons has become a major preoccupation of arms-racers, and it is an area in which Canada plays a significant role. Canada, surprisingly for a nation without nuclear weapons, has always been at the cutting edge of weapons research, from developing and testing chemical and biological weapons in Suffield, Alberta, Queens University and Grosse Ile, Québec in the 1950s to the high-tech belt outside

Toronto and on the island of Montréal today.

Research funded by the Pentagon in Canadian private and academic institutions increased from \$125 000 in 1981 to \$22 million in 1984. The scope of the research funded includes strategic defense initiative work at the University of Toronto and research on the effects of lasers in battlefield conditions at the University of Western Ontario.

Why the interest in Canada? Because Canadian scientists and research institutions have developed substantial capabilities in C3I. Neil Birch, the Pentagon's former chief scientist for C3I said in 1984, "I think the potential here (in Canada) is great. The atmosphere is good... it's very high-tech, the political risks are minimal (and) the quality of your product is excellent."

The Canadian Department of National Defence, under Perrin Beatty, has committed itself to North American continental defence as well as to increasing Canada's defence research capacity. Defence research contracts awarded to Canadian universities rose 33 per cent from 1986 to 1987; and the most recent White Paper on Defence states that the government "will increase its support to encourage teaching and research... [including] the implications for security of technological developments."

This trend in Canadian research incorporates the possibility of "dual capable" research. Just as some missile delivery systems can be used with either nuclear or conventional warheads, so some research is applicable to both nuclear and conventional arms. An example of such "dual capable" research might be certain types of laser detonation studies, which are applicable to strategic defense initiative work as well as to fuel air explosive weapons.

The government takes pains to stress that Canadian military research is either (in the case of government-sponsored contracts) purely defensive in nature, or (in the case of private sponsors) not directly linked to destruction. 'After all,' they say, 'C3I devices can't kill people'.

Unfortunately, the layperson's conception of high-tech war has not yet caught up with the racing imaginations of arms makers and strategists. When we think "world destruction," we think "nuclear," we don't think of the new conventional weapons that are either similar to nuclear weapons in destructive power or which could easily prompt a nuclear response if they were ever used.

This mental constraint has ramifications for those hoping to mobilise against these weapons. On both legislative and popular levels, it is easier to create opposition to the Minutemen or the ICBM than to the fuel-air explosive. Arms control and arms reduction treaties, whose existence often owes something to popular pressure, usually deal only with nuclear weapons and do not restrict high-tech producers and exporters.

The single exception, United Nations resolution GA 32/84B, which binds nations not to develop "new weapons of mass destruction... based on new scientific principles" has been signed and ignored by most of the nations responsible for these weapons, including Canada, the United States and the Soviet Union.

In order to understand and stop the upward spiral of the arms race, we must reconceptualise it. The flimsy idea of the nuclear firebreak does not protect us from World War Three. These new weapons form a shadow behind the nuclear question, promising that mere limitations will not be enough to prevent nuclear confrontation. Canadians remain largely ignorant of their collaboration in the intensifying of the threat, and it is partly their responsibility get these monsters thrown on the scrap-heap.



# Combatting Chile's reign of terror

by Heidi Hollinger

On July 2 1986, Carmen Gloria Quintana was beaten and burned by the military in Chile. Miraculously surviving the incident, she has become a national symbol of hope in Chile. She is one of the many Chileans who are consistently singled out for torture because of their opposition to the Augusto Pinochet's regime in Chile.

Last month the United Nations condemned Chile for its human rights violations and its lack of fundamental liberties. Despite worldwide recognition of the atrocities in Chile, the repression by the military dictatorship continues.

In 1973, a bloody coup d'état ended democratic rule in Chile. The US-sponsored coup overthrew the democratically-elected socialist government of Salvador Allende. A small faction of the military and the rich seized all power and have controlled Chile ever since.

Pinochet's military dictatorship is a cruel regime in which violation of human rights, by the torture, imprisonment and killing of dissidents, is common practice. The government employs stalinist tactics to maintain law and order, suppressing any vocal opposition to the regime. Two and a half years ago in Chile, two students the military alleged were on their way to a national strike, were beaten and then burned alive.

This is the incident of July 2, 1986 when the cruelty of the Chilean military was again revealed to the world. To this day, the Chilean people continue their struggle for political and economic liberation from the regime that denies them their basic human rights.

## Carmen Quintana's story

Carmen Gloria Quintana, age 18, was on her way to a protest near Santiago, the Capital of Chile, when army tanks began to follow her and her companions. The military, with black painted faces, cornered Carmen and one of her companions—they were frisked, insulted and fiercely beaten by the soldiers. Several more tanks arrived as soldiers closed off the street. They poured gasoline over Carmen and her companion and set the two aflame with a molotov cocktail.

When the flames subsided, the two were thrown into the back of a truck. Semi-conscious at the time, Carmen remembers feeling pressure on her body, from the weight of the soldiers' boots as they rested their feet on her in the truck. Carmen and her companion were thrown into a ditch twenty-three kilometres from where the incident occurred.

With over 60 per cent of their bodies burned, they struggled from the ditch, consciously avoiding police cars despite their injuries. They made it to the hospital after an arduous journey, where Carmen still feared on industries and natural resources," Ernesto said. "Hence, they will not allow the (next) government to implement deep economic reforms or substantial changes in the way money is distributed in the country.

"This (limiting of control) is achieved by letting the industries lie in private hands, including foreign countries such as the United States and Japan," he added.

Ernesto E. attributed the recent banning of Chilean fruits in the North American markets to this policy. By passing total control of the fruit industry into private hands,

running into the military, who are often present in hospitals. The Chilean military, who are supposed to protect their people, deny them security and are the object of their constant fears.

Twelve witnesses to the event testified against the military and were suppressed by Chilean secret police. Two of them spent 7 months in jail. By contrast, only the leader of the thirty soldiers who took part in or witnessed the crime was imprisoned. That soldier remained in jail for one month before being released on \$25 US bail—he was subsequently promoted from lieutenant to captain.

Carmen survived to tell her incredible story, while her companion died four days after entering the hospital. Two months later, Carmen was flown to Montréal on September 16, 1986 for two years of treatment at Hôtel Dieu funded by donations from all over the world and a Québec-Chile solidarity group.

In February, 1988, Carmen won the Robert Litvack Memorial Award from the faculty of law at McGill for her defense of human rights.

Carmen's survival has renewed hope in the eyes of those struggling against the fascist regime in Chile. She especially is an inspiration to the youth who lead the revolutionary movement.

"Even though we were kids during the military Coup in '73, we have developed an idealistic hope for freedom, although we have never yet experienced it," she said. Almost all the victims of repression by the government are under the age of 30.

## Destabilizing the Chilean economy for the next government

On October 5, 1988, Pinochet called a referendum, asking whether or not Chileans wanted him to rule for another 8 years. 94 per cent of all eligible voters participated, and 55 per cent voted against Pinochet's return. Despite the repressive environment of the elections, they sent a definitive 'no' to Pinochet's regime.

One member of a Chilean opposition party, Ernesto E. (not his real name), said "The next election will be a fair, democratic one. There is a 90 percent chance that Pinochet won't be in power."

After the election, whatever its outcome, Pinochet will remain commanding chief of the army as stipulated in the constitution he wrote in 1980. Ernesto said although the constitution was theoretically approved by the people, "it was a fraud."

According to Ernesto E., Pinochet is attempting to destabilize the economy to weaken the next government's authority.

"One way that the Pinochet government can worsen the economic situation for the next government is by limiting their control

the government can no longer regulate the amount and quality of pesticides used to preserve the fruit. The fruit can then be manipulated with cyanide and other products dangerous to human health.

"Pinochet is creating the environment for such an unstable government," said Ernesto E. so that "he could repeat what he did in 1973 once the political parties in power show that they cannot conduct the economy of the country in a responsible way."

## North American Complicity

The Pinochet coup of 1973 was organized with the help of the CIA and the present regime is being maintained partly through US support. American interests lie only in investment in Chile and in the prevention of a leftist takeover.

In 1986, Canadian External Affairs Minister Joe Clark reviewed Canadian export control policy in response to complaints raised by various groups concerned that Canadian exports might contribute to the repression of human rights in certain countries.

Clark said Canada would not allow military equipment to be exported to countries with a persistent record of serious human rights violations, unless it can be demonstrated that such exports pose no reasonable risk to the civilian population.

However, the Canadian government does not ban the export of equipment which, although not intended for military use, is easily adapted for non-peaceful purposes.

"It is hard to restrict goods with dual use

because they could be used in a good way and you must have reason to restrict them," said External Affairs spokesperson, Danielle Ayotte.

Bill Fairburn, the director of the Inter-Church Committee of Human Relations in Latin America, said that Canada must take adequate steps to ensure that the Canadian government does not export goods that can be used against civilians.

Equipment or parts for planes, for example, might be used for civilian forces, but may equally be turned against them. "The air force is responsible for many gross and systematic human rights violations," says Fairburn. He cited electrical equipment as ambivalent as well, saying it may be used in torture sessions.

Fairburn said there is an inconsistency in Canada's policy towards Chile. While the Canadian government condemns the violation of human rights there, it also supports loans to that country.

Canada backs the Chilean government through the World Bank, an international financial institution to which Canada belongs. An Inter-Church Committee report said Canadian support for Chile should be contingent on the cessation of human rights violations. All loans should stop until a civilian government replaces the present dictatorship.

Since Chile receives international financial support without condition for change, the Pinochet regime has become impervious to internal and international demands for a return to democracy and to internationally accepted standards of human rights.



Carmen Quintana—living proof of human rights violations in Chile.



# Nation-wide Native protests

Ottawa (CUP)—Native people in Canada are not going to let the federal government change its post-secondary education assistance program quietly.

Hundreds of students and supporters staged demonstrations across the country March 22 to drive home their dissatisfaction with the capping of funds for the program, which sends 15 000 natives to college or university every year. The changes took effect April 1.

Besides cutting funding to eligible students from \$7432 to \$4800 a year, the new proposal chops in half the number of months for which natives can get funding.

Money for daycare, special lab clothing and tutorials are eliminated. And the choice of schools will be limited since the government will only pay for tuition costs at the closest post-secondary school and has substantially reduced travel allowances.

Native students were first hit with enrollment limitations last year when the post-secondary education budget was frozen at \$111 million. This year it has been limited to \$131 million and students have already been turned away from some schools, according to activists.

Native people have not had time to both study and respond to the effects of the proposed limits, according to Bev Scow, a University of British Columbia student and coordinator of the inter-campus Native Student Network, a provincial lobby group.

"We were expected to respond in five months to a policy they've been working on for five years," said Scow, who added native students want a moratorium on the implementation of the changes until they can form a consensus on post-secondary educational funding.

The real issue, said federal Indian and Northern Affairs Minister Kim Campbell, is the philosophical one of whether postsecondary education should be guaranteed as a treaty right. The government's position, she said, is that only public school is a treaty right. Yet the federal government has covered postsecondary costs in the past.

The Network views the new policies as "a means to undermine the federal government responsibility to Indian people based on an aboriginal right, treaty rights and fiduciary trust responsibility," states a press release.

Campbell said the changes are the result of faults in a program which has seen large participation rates but low graduation rates for native people.

"We're trying to tighten up the program to encourage students to complete it," said Campbell.

She said some bands which administer the program themselves have even been more strict in ensuring students complete the program. "When you give bands control, they tend to take the same approach."

As for funding, Campbell said, "We feel it meets current needs. We

think we have enough funds to meet the needs."

But Scow said the participation rates of native people—those accepted to post-secondary institutions—is rising by 16 per cent, while the budget is rising only by 10.

With less than 10 days left before the changes are imposed, native students across the country took action:

- In Halifax, close to 150 supporters crowded into the Dalhousie University student union building. During the 20-minute gathering, a traditional Mic Mac drumming and chanting ceremony was held. Mic Mac Friendship Centre director and elder Noel Knockwood conducted a sweetgrass ceremony and said a prayer. The group then marched to downtown Halifax. The chair of the provincial lobby group the Students Unions of Nova Scotia made an appearance. According to activist Maureen Googoo, about 140 Nova Scotia students will be affected by the changes;

- Students also gathered in New Brunswick;

- In Ottawa, 600 to 1 000 marched two kilometres to Parliament Hill, waving placards for two hours before meeting back at a gathering of the Assembly of First Nations;

- In Thunder Bay, 200 demonstrators from area high schools, Lakehead University and Confederation College were stopped from entering the federal Indian Affairs department office building by police. Seven did get in, and planned a liquids-only fast. But management asked the seven to leave at closing time. They complied. The protest mirrored a week-long hunger strike in October held in the office building;

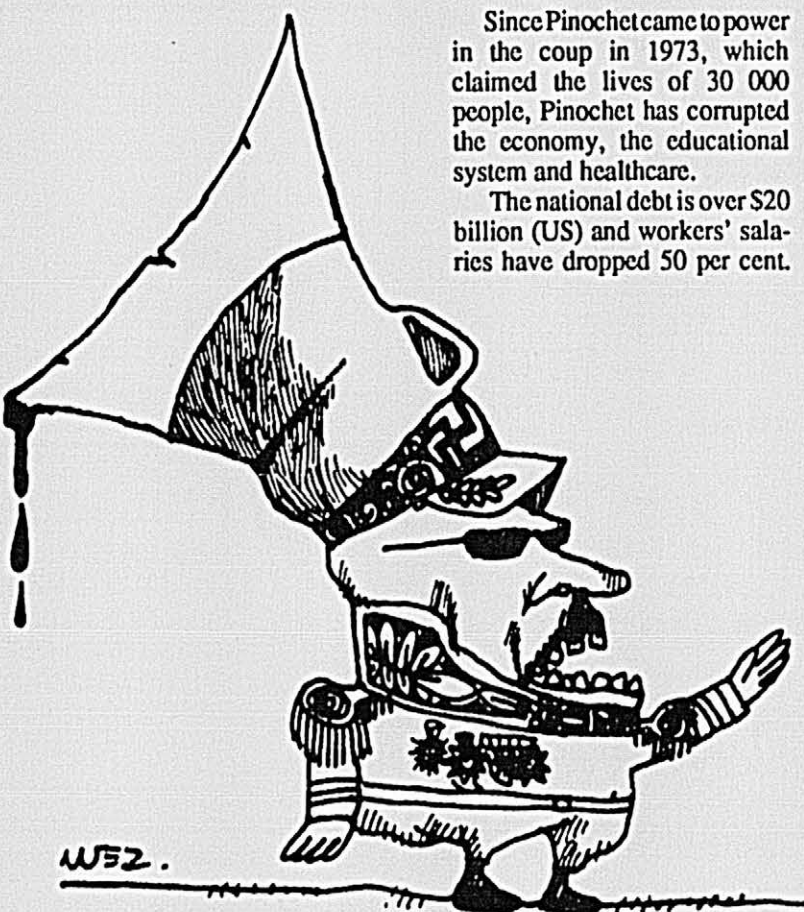
- According to Indian Affairs official Ken Williams, about 1 000 anti-capping protestors stood outside of Canada Place, a plaza housing most federal offices in Edmonton. Williams said he was informed that 150 to 200 people rallied in Calgary. Demonstrations were also held in Lethbridge and Winnipeg;

- Over 150 picketers staged a peaceful, five-hour demonstration at the Indian Affairs office in Saskatoon. The change will directly affect 50 students at the U of Saskatchewan. In Regina, over 100 stood outside the legislature. The largest demo took place in Prince Albert where 500 picketed the city's

Indian Affairs office;

- Over 300 people, bussed in from Kamloops (300 miles away) and Squamish rallied in downtown Vancouver. Noted geneticist and University of British Columbia professor David Suzuki spoke. Protesters also gathered in the northern B.C. town of Terrace.

## Chilean horrors



PINOCHET'S BLOODY CAP

Since Pinochet came to power in the coup in 1973, which claimed the lives of 30 000 people, Pinochet has corrupted the economy, the educational system and healthcare.

The national debt is over \$20 billion (US) and workers' salaries have dropped 50 per cent.

Education expenditures have decreased from \$179 per student to \$99. Health care is inaccessible to the majority and unemployment has reached 30 per cent, according to official statistics which are often underestimated.

Beyond direct persecution, Pinochet's cruelty touches many people and leaves millions deprived. The government continues to export food, disregarding its poverty stricken nation. Half of the profit from exports is used to pay off the enormous external debt, largely the result of military expenditures.

Since 1973, there have been 700 documented cases of missing people in Chile. Since most cases were reported between 1973 and 1975, there actually are many more. Investigations by Amnesty into these cases were blocked by the Supreme Court in Chile. In January of this year, Amnesty International of Montreal mailed 350 letters to judges of this court.

In 1987, five more cases of missing people were reported, among them union leaders and university students.

COMMENT

## Women at risk

On January 1, Canada's notorious new refugee policy came into effect. Under the guise of expediting the processing of its backlog of 85 000 refugees on waiting lists for legal status in Canada, the new laws do away with what little justice had ever existed in Canada's immigration system, ironically renowned world wide for its humanitarianism.

New screening regulations make it possible for refugee claimants to be refused legal entry into this country upon arrival at a Canadian airport. Two comfortably middle class Canadian bureaucrats will, as judge and jury in a single sitting, determine the fate of people whose background they know nothing about other than from lists, charts, statistics and perhaps the odd national geographic.

These judges are to identify the "legitimate" refugees, or—more accurately—to catch the "fakes" before, heaven forbid, they should enter Canada. To be a "real" refugee the claimant must prove her political, religious or racial persecution in about an hour.

A few months ago Canadian Immigration introduced another twist to its policy, this time a plunge for positive publicity. But the program smacks of tokenism in the face of the CEIC's larger policy.

The *Women at Risk* program is meant to recognize the plight of refugee women by allowing them to obtain legal status in Canada without being scrutinized under standard immigration criteria.

It is in fact an unwitting acknowledgement of the sexism inherent in national immigration policy.

Standard criteria allot would-be immigrants points for their education, financial status, etc. The more points, the more likely they are to be allowed

in. The system which heavily favours rich, educated immigrants dulls the humanitarian shine of the program when one considers the majority of refugee women who have never even been offered an education, who live barely at subsistence levels, whose chances of entering Canada as single women, or single mothers are negligible.

These women are put at a disadvantage by immigrating without a husband, or father, or brother... without a male.

According to the program, women must meet the regular criteria for classification as a refugee. Some say 35 women have entered the country under "women at risk", others claim 50, and yet others 75. But from seven to seventy there isn't much difference in the dent made on the number of women seeking immigration and help.

75 per cent of the 13 million world refugees displaced in camps and in exile are women and children. In some camps, 90 per cent are women.

"It's very big of them to let 35 women into the country," Marie Lacroix, coordinator of the Committee to Aid Refugees quipped.

"The program is the government's attempt to help women and children in refugee camps," she said, "Everyone made such a big deal about it when it was released a few months ago."

"And everyone in the community supports the program," she said, "but we just wish it wasn't such a token gesture, and offered services to more women"

Susana Bejar



# ...High

...continued from page 19  
nation, black and white cooperation....  
Other political issues are tackled

in their songs, including *Indian Land*, about native rights, and *Not Another Romantic Revolution*, which Chris said encourages people to 'take action rather than simply sitting home and writing papers about doing things.' Both Chris and Pierre cooperate in writing, although Chris hu-

mourously conceded the final working of each piece is ultimately centered around Terry's characteristic funky drum style.

Pierre described his attitude to-

ward the lyrics overall as cynical rather than idealistic. "The idea is, 'if they took away oppression, what would we do with our lives.' I would like to elaborate on the feelings you

get when facing oppression. The difference between art and politics is that art always wants to exacerbate people's feelings toward things. I hope that's what we're doing."

*Popeye* is a song about stereotypes in cartoons. It talks about how Popeye is made to appear strong merely because he dominates over the weak, helpless Olive Oil. As Pierre explained, "she's always about to cheat on him because she's too stupid to know better. She falls for Brutus' assertive near-rape advances, and is only rescued by Popeye's paternalism... Popeye is educating men to be sexist."

Pierre returned to the punk/funk transition theme to explain that he felt High Yellow's music is inherently less sexist overall than hardcore, because it is easy and enjoyable to dance to, whereas slam dancing is generally exclusive to men. I have a pair of combat boots and a couple of bruises which disagree, and Chris was quick to agree with my opinion. I'll be the one pushing and shoving by Pierre's side of the stage at the next performance.

High Yellow's upcoming dates include April 30 at Station 10, and May 3 at Fofounes. Under the category of 'additional comments', Pierre added, "You have to mention Sly and The Family Stone. It's very important."

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By Richard Verrier  
Reprinted from *The Varsity*  
Canadian University Press

*"By the time we had finished them they were only the shells of men. There was nothing left in them except sorrow for what they had done, and love of Big Brother."*—George Orwell, 1984.

# Torture victims find refuge

Mohammed and his fiancée had just come out of the fashionable Italian cinema on a hot summer night in downtown Mogadishu, Somalia. The young lawyer was to be married shortly.

That evening, Mohammed was arrested by members of Somalia's National Security Service on charges of subversion.

His crime was in being the son of a prominent businessman opposed to the autocratic rule of Somalia's president Mohamed Siad Barre. "You are trying to sabotage the revolution... You want to kill the president," his interrogators charged.

His punishment was a six-month nightmare of beatings with a thin iron rod, constant interrogations, forced sleep deprivation, cigarette burns to the feet and submersion under water, in a potato sack to the point of near drowning.

Mohammed is now part of Canada's backlog of 85 000 refugees. The broken bones have mended, the bruises have gone and the wounds have healed but the psychological pain remains. He suffers from regular nightmares, poor concentration, acute depression and most of all anxiety about his fate.

"I feel that I am only temporarily out of jail—that I could go back any time," says Mohammed (not his real name). "I feel unprotected... you don't know what will happen next, it's all confusing. I don't feel happy saying I'm a refugee, I would like to say I'm someone."

Torture victims like Mohammed face enormous difficulties forging a new life in Canada. As refugee applicants, they frequently find it unbearable to recount the details of their torture to immigration officials. And, as immigrants, they confront numerous psychological barriers adapting to Canadian society.

The Toronto-based Canadian Centre for Victims of Torture, created in 1983 by a group of frustrated doctors affiliated with Amnesty International is the second largest institution of its kind in the world, next to Denmark's International Research and Rehabilitation Centre for Torture Victims.

Co-ordinator Joan Simalchik says the centre has treated patients from 26 Third World countries. The list of clients has almost doubled from 47 in 1985 to 118 in 1986 to 234 last year.

"Ten years ago people thought that only a certain segment (of the refugee population) had been tortured," says Simalchik. "What we are finding is that a great many refugees have been (tortured)."

"But in terms of the world, we are only seeing the tip of the iceberg. We don't know how many die, how many flee."

Between 1985 and 1987, the number of clients from Latin America has dropped while those from the Middle East and Africa in particular, have increased by 19 per cent and 9 per cent respectively. Those from El Salvador have dropped by 29 per cent.

Dr. Donald Payne, a Toronto psychiatrist and a centre founder, says the type of torture inflicted often depends on their country of origin.

More technologically advanced countries such as Chile and South Africa employ sophisticated electro-shock techniques and

chemical injections. These countries also favour psychological torture such as mock executions and threats to torture family members.

Countries such as Somalia and Iran, however, resort to more traditionally physical methods — methodical beatings on the soles of the feet and head, forcing the victim to stand upright for days on end.

Whatever their methods, torturers share the same goal: to extract information by breaking the person's will. But usually this is only part of a larger political objective.

"The major goal (of torture) is to systematically terrorize a population as a means of keeping the citizenry in check," says Philip Berger, a family doctor and one of the centre's founders.

The centre's clients are typically young, male and highly educated—some 23 per cent have university education. Experts emphasize that, despite their difficulties, torture victims are not mentally ill. Often they are the most courageous members of the community who dared stand up to the police state, says Simalchik.

Waldo Gonzalez's story is typical of those who make it to the centre. A graduate of the University of Chile's faculty of architecture, Gonzalez was a young civil servant in the socialist government of Salvador Allende. When military dictator Augusto Pinochet seized power in a 1973 coup, Gonzales and

his colleagues were swiftly rounded up, arrested without charge and subsequently tortured.

For the first three months of a five-year detention, Gonzalez was routinely kicked and beaten while hooded, given electrical shocks to his genitals, tongue and nipples and forced to listen to the screams of his fellow prisoners from a cell so small he could barely move. His hands, ribs and left leg were all broken.

Gonzalez, 41, is now a successful industrial designer and an activist in Toronto's Chilean community. The only physical trace of his ordeal is a black line of broken blood vessels beneath the nail of his left forefinger.

**When torture victims arrive in Canada, they often suffer from a stress disorder, also found among combat veterans and rape victims. Their symptoms include depression, loss of memory and paranoia towards authority figures.**

"I can't remember the way I was before. I know I was a happy, brilliant young leader," says Gonzalez. "I played guitar, sang songs, I believed in human beings."

"Suddenly I became no sweet person. It was more difficult for me to smile. I never

thought that someone could torture someone else."

Although he started a new life in Canada with a new marriage and career, Gonzalez says that the memories of his tribulation cannot be erased. "You never go out of that room. You carry that torture room for the rest of your life—you are not free."

When torture victims such as Gonzalez and Mohammed arrive in Canada they commonly suffer from what psychiatrists describe as post-traumatic stress disorder, also found among combat veterans and rape victims. The symptoms include insomnia, depression, nightmares, loss of memory and a paranoia towards authority figures.

These psychological problems—coupled with family separation and the inability to obtain a work permit—can turn life in the new society into an Orwellian nightmare. The sight of a police officer, government official or even a teacher causes instant panic and flight. Routine interrogation by an immigration official becomes unbearable. Learning a new language is an impossible mental feat.

Drug prescriptions or psycho-analytic techniques rarely restore damaged psyches.

"What they (torture victims) really want is a sympathetic, listening person," says Berger.

Apart from helping clients adapt to Canadian society, doctors at the centre give medical referrals to provide legal substantiation for refugee claims.

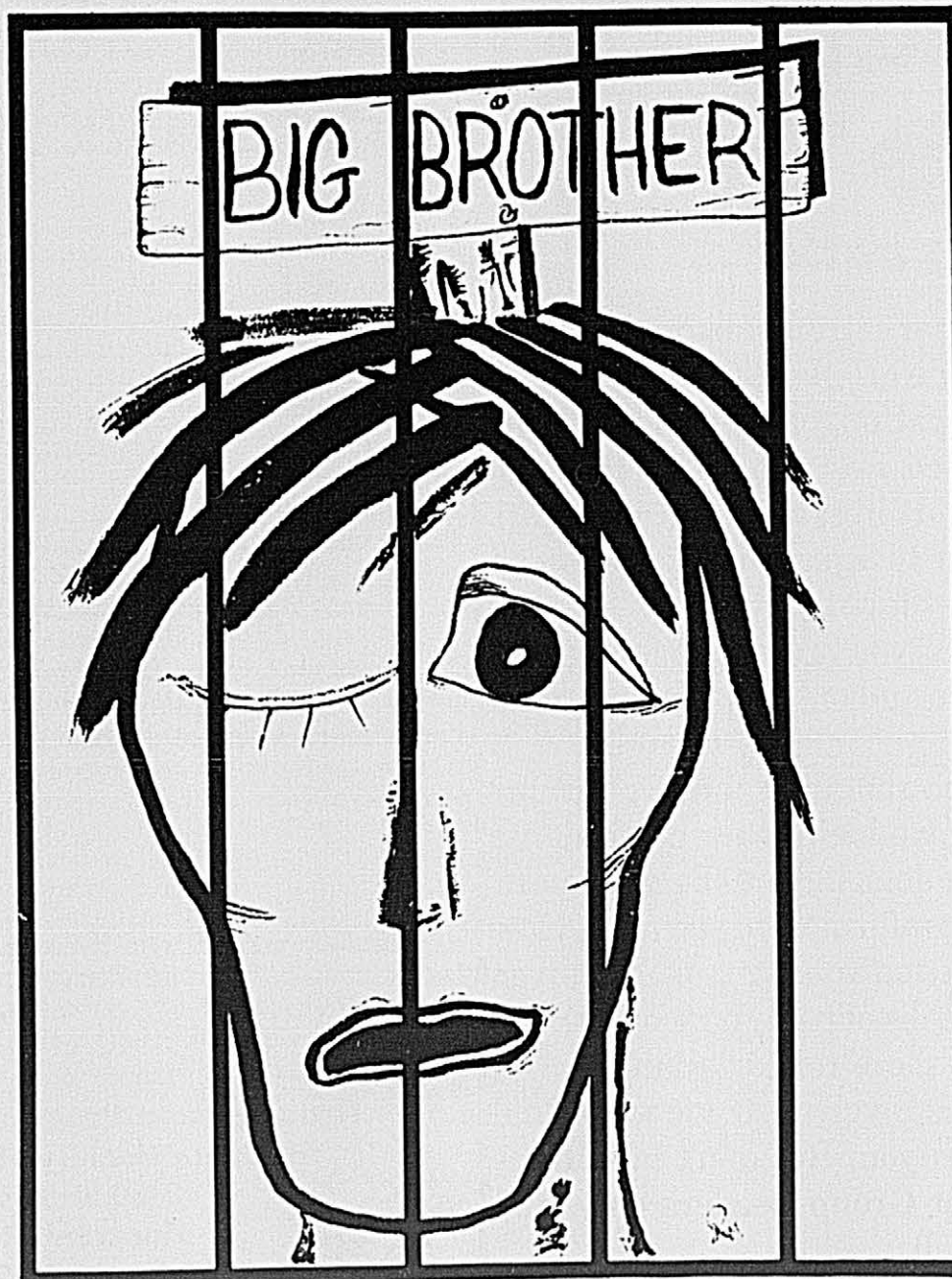
Without such referrals, personal testimonies often lack credibility—by the time a refugee arrives in Canada physical traces of torture have usually long since healed. Like rape victims, torture victims often have severe psychological difficulties.

An applicant must show a well-founded fear of persecution to achieve refugee status. And efforts at achieving that status are not always successful. Two years ago, Mohammed's application was denied, despite the fact that two doctors from the centre provided medical evidence to support his claims of torture. He suffered from an emotional breakdown at an immigration hearing and was later hospitalized.

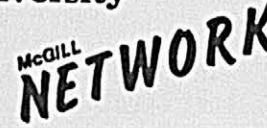
In 1984, Raul Rivadeneira, a Chilean patient of Berger, was denied refugee status after collapsing at an immigration hearing. A year later, Rivadeneira committed suicide just hours before he was to testify a second time.

Though such cases are rare, and according to centre members immigration officials are now more aware of torture among refugees than in the past, Berger says there is still little awareness among Canadians in general about the pervasiveness of torture world-wide.

"Most Canadians have no idea what goes on in other countries and the horror that people go through on a daily basis."









## Male-dominated medicine takes control of midwifery

# Establishing a birthrite

By Nantha Kumar  
Canadian University Press

It is 6:30 p.m. Celine Lemay, her husband Pierre and their children Emilie, David and Sarah are having supper at their east-end Montréal home when suddenly a beeper goes off. "Not again," says Sarah as her mother rushes to the phone.

At 7:45 p.m., Lemay arrives at the home of Christiane and Yvan Côté in Laval, a municipality north of Montréal. Yvan meets her at the door. "The water-bag has broken...I think the head has descended!" he says.

Lemay is a midwife practicing one of the world's oldest professions. But while it is not technically illegal to practice midwifery, Canada is one of 15 countries which does not recognize this activity.

According to the World Health Organization, Canada and South Africa are the only industrialized countries where midwives have no legal status. In Québec, if a pregnant woman uses the services of a midwife, it's done illegally.

Most midwives now practicing are self-taught, having apprenticed for a few years to practising midwives. Some are retired nurses and the rest have certification from outside Canada. But the idea of midwives being regulated by the medical profession is not an appealing one.

Midwives claim their approach to childbirth is a more humane one. In Québec, their popularity is on the rise, as more and more couples look for the personal contact they provide. They "assist" rather than "perform" at births.

Births in hospitals are often with doctors who are on call. Interns come and "fiddle around" while women are in labour. Interventions are numerous.

"Our approach towards birth and reproduction is very different, therefore it is important for us to be totally independent," says Michelle Champagne, a representative for l'Alliance québécoise des sages-femmes praticiennes, a coalition representing 200 Québec midwives.

### The push to legalize

In 1987, an Ontario provincial task force recommended that the province legalize the work of midwives, and British Columbia is studying their status as well. Since 1978,

midwives in Québec have put pressure on their government to become the first province to recognize and licence midwifery.

"What we really want is to be independent," says Champagne. "The last thing we want is to be under the order of physicians or the order of nurses." They are also pushing for the formation of an undergraduate accreditation programme at a post-secondary institute.

The association has already begun negotiating a pilot project which would allow them to practice in some health clinics in Québec.

Mendelsohn traces this transfer of power to the elimination of the traditional birthing stool, which allowed women to give birth in a relatively vertical position. For thousands of years, women used this stool to deliver babies, allowing natural contractions and gravity to do their work.

But doctors began to place mothers flat on their backs, on high tables with their legs raised, forcing the mothers to deliver their babies in an unnatural and agonizing process.

The intervention of obstetricians in hospi-

problems occur.

Unless there are risks involved in a pregnancy, Lemay said, she does not recommend the hospital for normal healthy women, but if a woman feels more secure in a medical institution, she will go along with her decision.

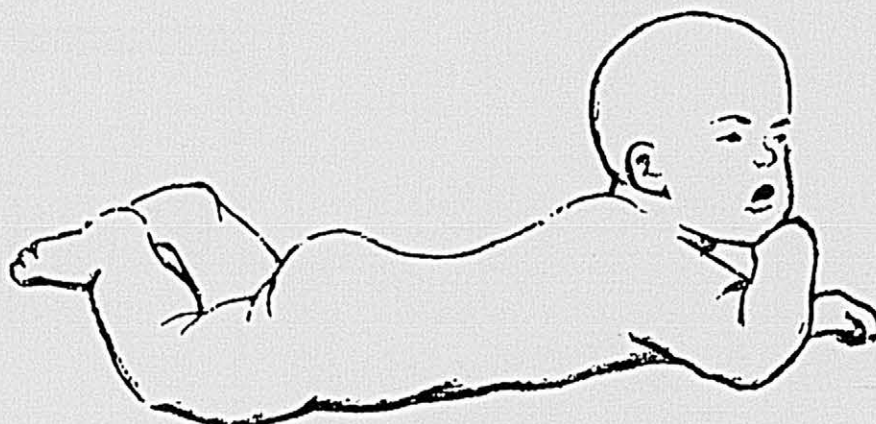
"I never undermine the premonitions or 'feelings' a woman has during her pregnancy. Ultimately, the woman should go with what her body tells her."

Because doctors are more preoccupied with the latest medical technology (monitoring the baby's heartbeat, contractions, intravenous drips), the feelings of pregnant mothers are often not taken into consideration, midwives say.

Lemay talks of cases where doctors made forceps deliveries when they wanted to get off work early or where Cesarean sections were performed after women had been in labour for more than 10 hours.

"In a hospital you can't take your own sweet time to push your baby out. A team of doctors and nurses are waiting with you. This often intimidates women and upsets their natural rhythm."

Such stories are common and it is not surprising that more women are seeking the services of people like Lemay, who shares an



Some clinics have declared themselves open to such a project.

Despite the increase in the number of couples requesting the services of a midwife, the Québec Medical Corporation will not recognize midwives. According to the corporation, relations between doctor and patient in Québec hospitals are improving and adapting to the need for more personal care.

Instead, the Corporation recommends that the government address problems of malnutrition in mothers, the largest single factor in difficult births.

Dr. Lewis Mehl of the University of Wisconsin Infant Development Centre compared 1000 hospital births of babies delivered by doctors to 1000 babies delivered at home by midwives.

The study shows that:

- There were 30 birth injuries among the hospital-born and none among those born at home;
- Of the babies born in hospital, 52 needed resuscitation against 14 of those born at home;
- Six hospital babies suffered brain damage, compared to one born at home;
- None of the home-born babies died after birth although the national U.S. infant mortality rate is more than 22 per 1000 births.

### Male medicine of motherhood

In his 1978 book, *Male Practice*, Dr. Robert Mendelsohn, a former obstetrician and award-winning pediatrician, describes a concerted effort by the male medical establishment to wrest control from midwives of the lucrative area of childbirth.

During the Middle Ages, thousands of midwives were burned at the stake as witches, frequently at the instigation of medical guilds trying to preserve their monopoly on knowledge and usurp women's power. These midwives often served as healers, using herbs and natural remedies so effectively they threatened doctors' livelihoods.

In the 19th century, doctors introduced birthing instruments such as the forceps, marking the beginning of the male medicalization of motherhood.

tal births, he argues, often leads to complications which set up a woman for the obstetrician's profitable gynecological practice for the rest of her life.

"Obstetrics is the only medical specialty in which almost everything the doctor does is medically indefensible and terribly wrong. Doctors have converted pregnancy, a natural, normal inspiring physiological event, into a nine-month disease," said Lemay.

### Personal care

After delivering Christiane Côté's eight-pound baby at 4:32 a.m., Lemay curls up on a couch in their living room. She leaves the couple to enjoy their first few hours with their new-born baby. Meanwhile she tries to recover some of her lost sleep.

Later, she conducts a series of tests on Christiane and her baby, after which she leaves for home. She will then visit them once a week for a month.

Although this delivery was a normal birth without any complications, Lemay's service includes accompanying women to hospitals if



office with several other midwives.

Lemay has been practicing for the past 10 years in the area. She has a nursing background but considers herself a lay midwife. Over the years, she has devised a system where she screens her clients at two meetings before she takes the case. Some women have had her help for two and even three births.

"Once I take the case, I visit the couple or the woman, once every fortnight on a one-to-one basis. I also have a group discussion (similar to a pre-natal course) every month to give the medical aspects of natural childbirth."

"It is during these group discussions that I get both the woman and her partner to air out their fears and misconceptions."

"The best place for a woman to be during birth would be in her own environment surrounded by her family and friends," Lemay said. "But somehow the medical profession has turned this natural process into a very profitable monopoly."





**Yo, brothers and sisters of the faith, check out mom, dad, and all the folks from the club in this issue's Corporate Control Pull-out section. Read it, love it, live it.**

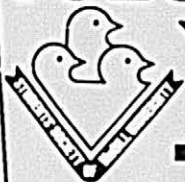


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- ☐ Winter Carnival
- ☐ MCGILL FIESTA
- ☐ GROUP LEADER PROGRAM
- ☐ STUDENTS' SOCIETY PUBLICATIONS
- ☐ (photography, layout, writing, editing or design)
- ☐ McGill Tribune
- ☐ Old McGill (yearbook)
- ☐ Student Directory
- ☐ Student Handbook
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Please indicate any particular area(s) within the activities or interests you checked in which you would like to work (e.g., publicity, logistics, finances, etc.)

Hand in completed form at the Students' Society General Office or mail to:

Leslie Copeland, Operations Secretary,  
University Centre, Room 105,  
3480 McTavish Street, Montreal, Quebec, H3A 1X9

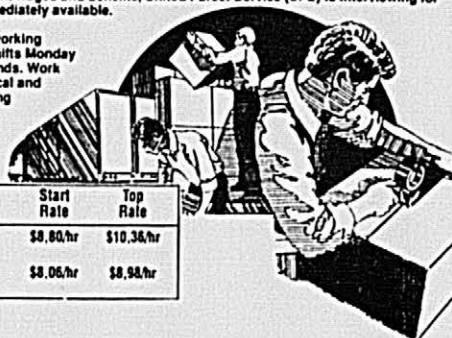


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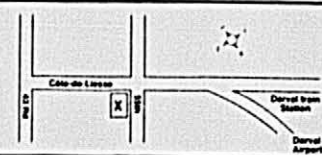
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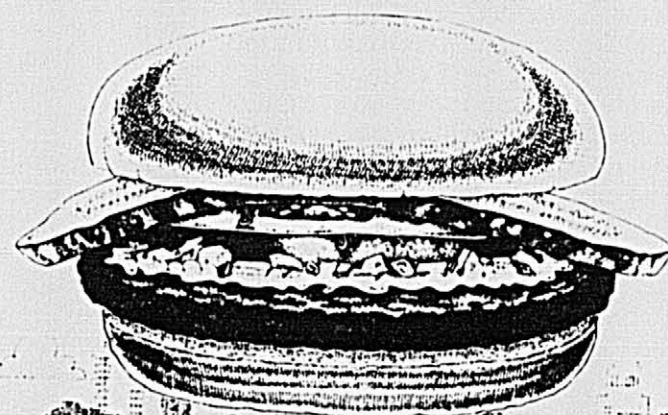
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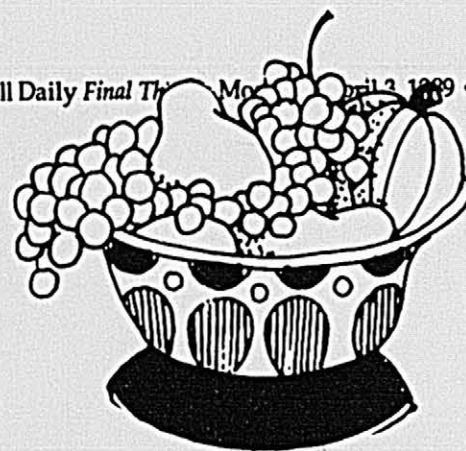
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# To compost or not to compost?

## Soil treated like dirt



**R**eturning empties to the dep or dropping paper into blue bins is enough to make most feel they've done their environmental good deed for the day. But what about brussel sprouts, old Kraft dinner and all that leftover Gert's pizza?

by Bill Kendrick

For agriculture, composting is a vital element of soil conservation, an issue of growing concern in Canada and for the United Nations. Every year, six million hectares of productive land turn into desert around the world. In Canada, the nutrient content of chemically exploited prairie soil has dropped 50 per cent in the last century.

The composting process involves the decomposition of organic wastes (food, manure, etc.) by bacteria. The food and warmth generated is an ideal habitat for molds, mites, sowbugs and earthworms. A population explosion occurs and other organisms multiply and thrive. Soon, a fertile, dark, sweet-smelling, loam-like soil conditioner is

removed, is a compost candidate.

The Québec government has no immediate plans to provide incentives for composting. In Montréal, the Montreal Urban Community (MUC) is starting a pilot project, composting leaves from a park on the West Island. Montréal's sewer sludge is currently incinerated, a process with adverse environmental implications of its own.

"There are no plans right now to compost household and restaurant waste," says M. Bessett, an MUC planning department official. "But perhaps it will go further in the future."

But elsewhere composting is going further. The Ontario government has just announced a \$50 million plan to provide municipalities with home composting programs

composting is not yet appealing to a lot of modern scientists," he says.

### Chemical farming

Currently, the quest to feed the spiraling human population is increasingly reliant on NPK fertilizers. These fertilizers have been

rebuilt. It's short term pain for long term gain. Recent Canadian government studies indicate farmers lose billions of dollars because of poor soil quality, but eventually composting would alleviate that problem.

"For centuries we've been clearing trees for farm land, taking out soil nutrients, and in return putting nothing back in," says conservationist Sam Hambly. He founded Camp



Campers at Allsaw throwing corn husks into a compost pile

Every year, six million hectares of productive land turns into desert around the world. In Canada, the nutrient content of chemically exploited prairie soil has dropped 50 per cent in the last century

ready to enrich depleted soil.

Organic wastes account for approximately 30 per cent of our 'garbage'. Composting, as an element of a recycling program, can help ease the municipal garbage crisis. Even sewer sludge, after heavy metal contaminants are

over the next ten years.

### An alternative

Organic farming using compost 'super-soil' is part of responsible soil management because compost is a natural fertilizer and pesticide.

Studies like the one done by the Commonwealth Agricultural Bureau in England prove the merits of supersoil over chemical fertilizers.

Chemical fertilizers contain concentrated quantities of nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P), and potassium (K). "NPK" levels in chemical fertilizers lower a plant's uptake of the minerals critical to its growth. Farmers employ chemical fertilizers to attain a nitrogen level which will eventually produce 'peak' yield for economic efficiency.

Unfortunately, these high nitrogen levels cause a decrease in protein quality, flavour, texture, and nutrient content in the produce. Organically-grown plants have more taste, and are naturally more resistant to pests and disease than those grown with chemical fertilizers. But in the short term it is difficult to produce large yields with compost soil.

At McGill's Macdonald College, Professor Stuart Hill is studying organic farming and offering courses in ecological agriculture. He says further research of the effects of soil conditions on food quality is warranted, and he criticizes current agricultural methods. "Unfortunately, the age-old process of

replacing traditional crop rotation methods, which naturally rebuild soil nutrient content. In Canada up to 60 per cent of NPK fertilizers are leached and washed out of the soil, contaminating ground water.

NPK fertilizers don't add to the humus content of the soil. Humus is the decomposing organic fraction of the soil, the living microcosm that contains the nutrients and increases moisture retention properties. A soil with a high humus content has increased pore size distribution and erodes less easily. When farmers dump 100 tons of manure on farmland, around 20 tons of humus are generated; with compost approximately 60 tons of humus are formed.

In poorer countries, the use of chemical fertilizers can wreak havoc on agriculture, as the production of these fertilizers requires a supply of petro-chemicals. When the price of oil rises, these farmers' ability to develop a food supply collapses.

### Backyard or corporate

Companies such as Grow Rich in Ontario and Agripost Inc. of Florida are eager to corner the waste food market in large urban centres to gain raw material for composting. On a smaller scale, more and more home owners are starting compost heaps for their own gardens.

For the farmer, going organic will likely lower rates of return until the soil is naturally

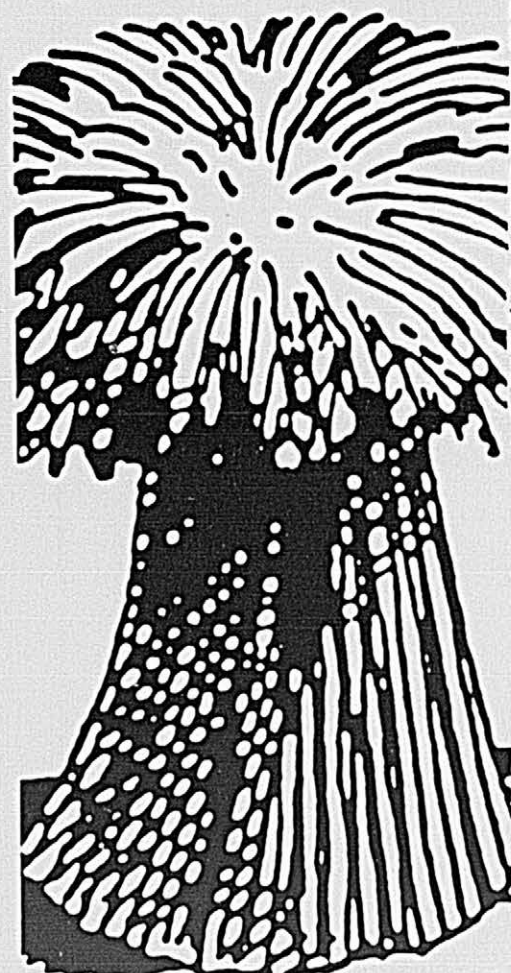
Allsaw, a summer retreat in Ontario perfecting the compost process, actively involving and educating children since 1962.

**For the farmer, going organic will likely lower rates of return until the soil is naturally rebuilt. It's short term pain for long term gain.**

Municipalities slow to promote food recycling and organic farming need to provide economic incentives to increase public receptiveness. To McGill Environmental Studies professors Tim Moore and Thom Meredith, "like recycling, compost and soil conservation techniques are here and could be implemented."

The onus is on government to start the ball rolling. Otherwise, cheap chemical fertilizers will continue to destroy soil, food, and groundwater quality. The present failure to implement ecologically sound techniques like composting is a political one. According to Meredith and Moore, composting "ultimately demands public education and action."

For further information on Camp Allsaw or composting please feel free to call Bill Kendrick at 848-0726.





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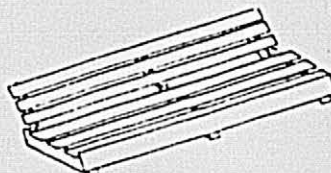
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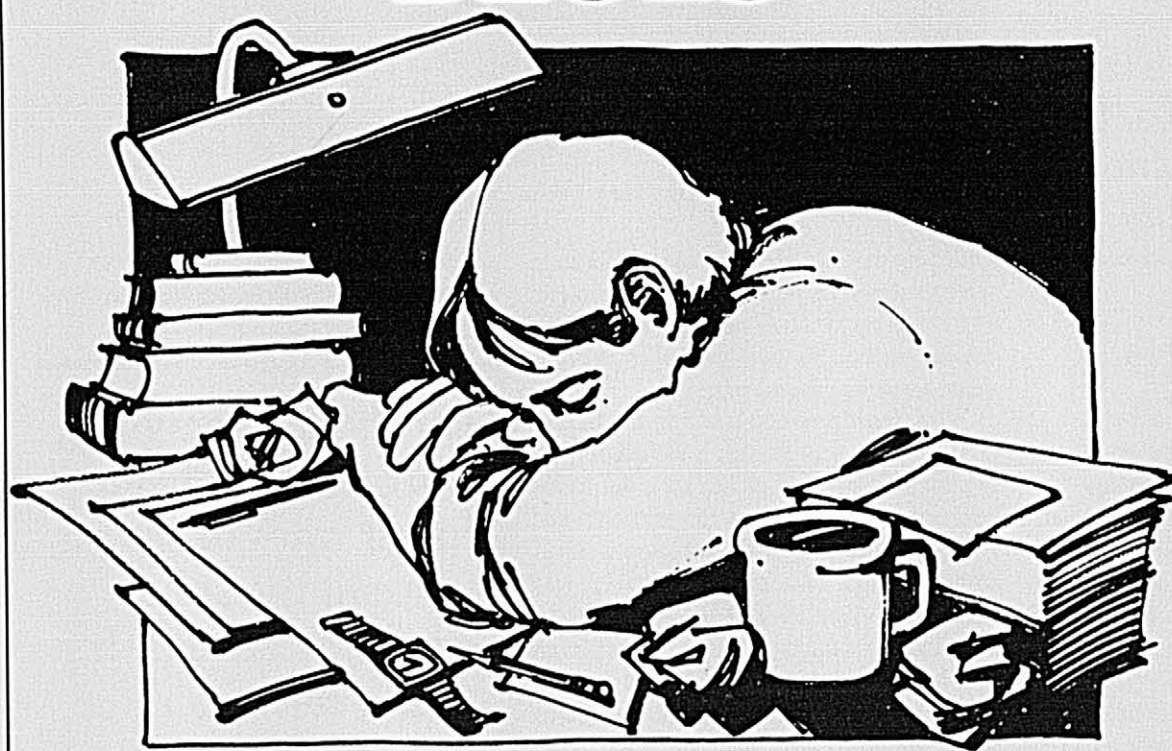
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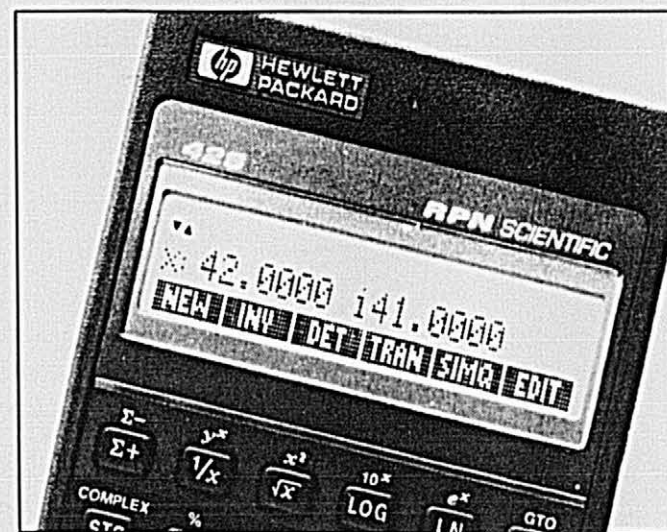
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# Whiter not cleaner

*The whiter than white ideal promoted in advertising, and reinforced by consumer choice, could be a cycle with deadly results.*

*Highly toxic chemicals produced during the chlorine bleaching process of wood pulp- dioxins and furans- are in cardboard milk cartons, coffee filters, tea bags, diapers, and any bleached paper product.*

by Joyce Lombardi

The most dangerous dioxin- 2,3,7,8 tetrachlorobenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD)- is the most toxic synthetic chemical known. It was a component in Agent Orange, the deadly defoliant used in Vietnam.

The U.S. government launched a study into pulp and paper mills after TCDD was found in fish near a pulp mill in Maine, and Canada followed suit. In September 1987 the Canadian government announced TCDD is present not only in the by-products of paper mills, as was maintained, but in consumer products as well.

Dioxins are extremely difficult to regulate because of their penetration of our created environment. Incinerator flyash, pesticides, wood preserver, burning wood, and exhaust fumes are all sources of dioxins.

"Dioxins are in the food chain," said Diane Gulet, Québec coordinator for Greenpeace's toxins campaign. "They linger in the soil, in rivers, and get into any fatty substance that comes along. They're everywhere."

*The most dangerous dioxin- 2,3,7,8 tetrachlorobenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD)- is the most toxic synthetic chemical known. It was a component in Agent Orange, the deadly defoliant used in Vietnam.*

Consumers have always been told not to worry because very little, if any, dioxin could

migrate from paper products into the human body. But the recent discovery of TCDD in milk and cream packaged in cardboard has raised consumer and regulating agency concerns.

Because dioxins are lipophilic, they are more likely to leach into milk than stay in the paper boxes- fats lure dioxins out of paper products.

"If you wipe a baby's bottom with a white tissue dipped in cream, then put on a white diaper, you've created a perfect environment for dioxins to transfer into the human body," said Gulet.

## WHITE TRASH

"I'm worried," said University of Guelph biologist John Sprague.

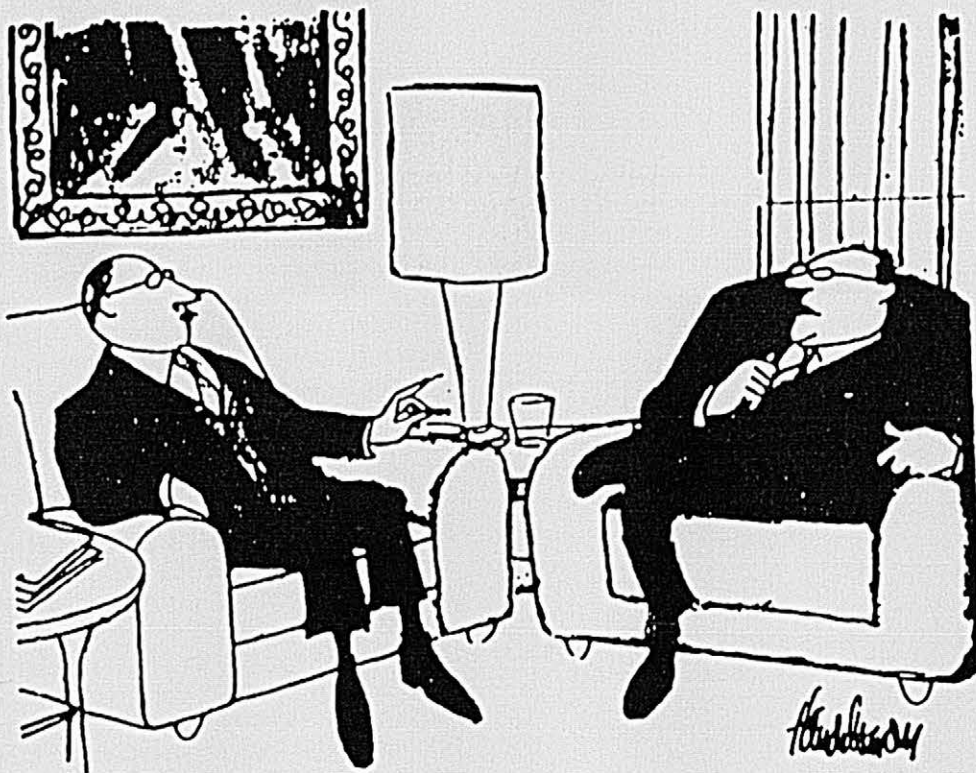
"The problem is they only know about 30 per cent of what they're [paper mills] dumping into rivers. The other 70 per cent, they have no idea about. The whole process has got to stop."

Greenpeace advocates switching to unbleached paper products completely.

"Why do we need white toilet paper and white diapers? After you use it, it's brown anyway," said Gulet. "Unbleached products are safer, cheaper, and cleaner."

European companies have switched to unbleached products, and have launched a successful advertising campaign to convince consumers that unbleached is better.

Industry and government officials in North America have started a flurry of research to reduce dioxins in the environment. Still, sev-



"All I can say is that if being a leading manufacturer means being a leading polluter, so be it."

Peter Wrist, president of Pulp and Paper Research Institute Canada, (PAPRICAN).

Wrist says that several of Canada's 47 pulp and paper mills have already adopted measures to change their bleaching processes, but says none are ready to switch to unbleached paper.

"Advertising looks worse on unbleached paper, and there is also a slight odour to the paper that would turn consumers off," he added. "The trend in Europe is a fad."

Greenpeace disagrees.

"When people realize that whiter is not cleaner, that it's potentially dangerous, they'll demand unbleached products," said Gulet.

The North American pulp and paper industry sees no reason to abandon the bleaching process. Researchers have discovered several ways of reducing dioxins, mostly by reducing the amount of chlorine in the initial stages of the bleaching process. Dioxins and furans are formed when chlorine combines with precursor compounds which occur naturally in wood.

## HOW MUCH IS TOO MUCH?

Industry officials claim that although dioxins may have always been present, instruments sensitive enough to detect them have not been available until now.

"We're talking negligible amounts," said Wrist. "To give you some idea, a part per trillion [ppt] is like one second in 32 000 years and a part per quadrillion is like the area of a dollar bill compared to the area of Canada," he said. No matter how minute the quantities of dioxins are, the question of how much is too much remains.

Health and Welfare Canada (HWC) changed their regulations on dioxins in food this year.

"The only regulations of dioxin in food was a 20 ppt maximum in fish. Now we have to take into account babies, whose sole diet may consist of milk, and whose body weight is certainly less than an adult's," said HWC official Diane Kirkpatrick.

The tolerable daily intake level is set at one tenth of a picogram per kilogram of bodyweight.

Environmentalists say the regulations are unrealistic.

"There are no safe levels," said Gulet. "No one knows what the long term effects are in humans."

The molecular structure of dioxins and furans cause them to accumulate in the fatty tissue of the body for at least fourteen years. Scientists admit permanent physical side effects, beyond severe acne, have yet to be determined.

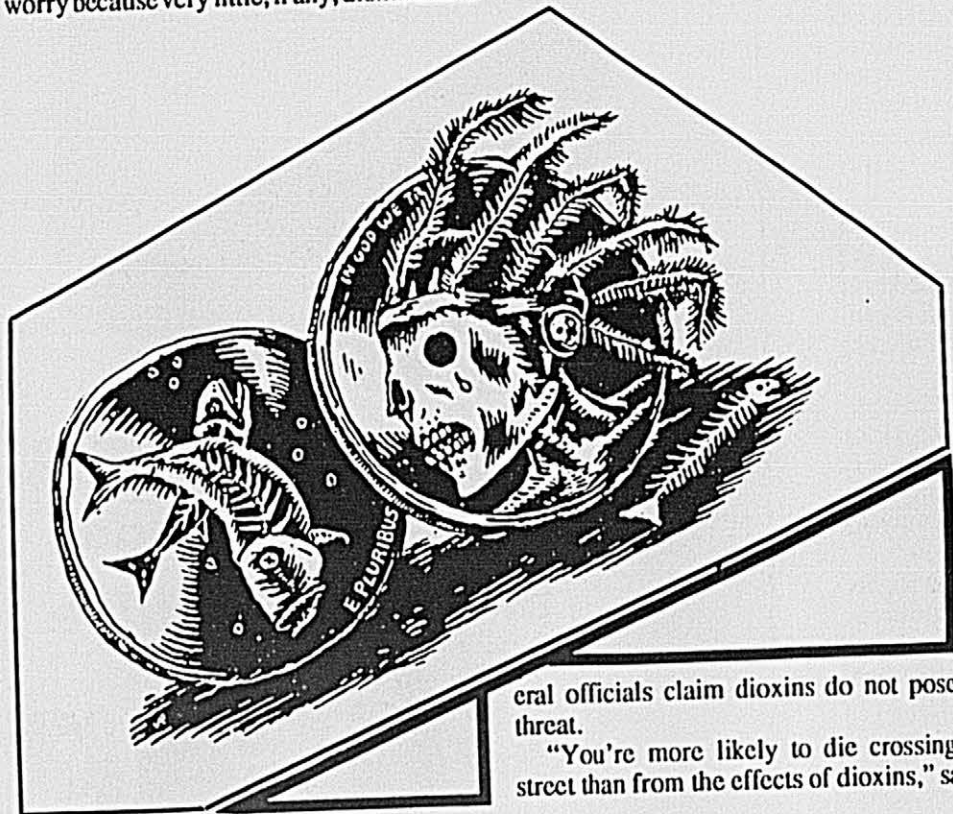
*"Why do we need white toilet paper and white diapers? After you use it, it's brown anyway," said Gulet. "Unbleached products are safer, cheaper, and cleaner."*

According to Wrist, follow up studies of residents in areas of industrial accidents, such as Italy in 1976, and monitoring of Vietnam vets have shown no abnormal cancer rate or birth defects. But the studies cover only twenty years, equivalent to studying infants to determine the effects of old age.

Dioxins and furans cause cancer in rodents, but harmful doses cannot be accurately pinpointed. According to Jake Ryan, HWC biologist, a dose that would kill one hamster would kill 5 000 guinea pigs. Other mammals usually fall between the two extremes.

"Our regulations are based on levels dangerous to rats. But with the amount of difference between species, those figures are probably even more risky," said Ellen Silberberg of the U.S. Environmental Defense Fund.

Refined whites that are brighter than bright should soon go the way of wonder bread, kraft dinner and cottonelle, discarded for the benefits of oat bran, green linguini and grey paper.



eral officials claim dioxins do not pose a threat.

"You're more likely to die crossing a street than from the effects of dioxins," said



## COMMENT

# Non-racist genetics

*Human racial classification is of no social value and is positively destructive to social and human relations. Since such racial classification is now seen to be of virtually no genetic or taxonomic significance either, no justification can be offered for its continuance.*

R.C. Lewontin

## The Apportionment of Human Diversity

It is a common myth that Black athletes perform better in competition due a genetically based physical superiority. We tend to assume greater variation between people who look different, from which we derive racial categories like "Black African."

But in fact population biologists say there is more genetic variety between any two individuals regardless of 'race'. This means that the Black athlete is as genetically different from any other Black athlete as he is from a Korean counterpart.

It is obvious that organisms vary. It is equally apparent that variation occurs in clusters, which we call demes, races or species. Despite its wide use, the validity of the race classification system has been questioned by population and evolutionary biologists.

Even so, Philippe Rushton, professor of

psychology at the University of Western Ontario, recently ranked different groups on a scale of intelligence according to race using criteria such as cranium size and sexual activity.

Throughout history, scientists' have wavered between ranking genetic differences between races as more significant than differences between individuals. These opinions change as more biological data is discovered.

However, according to Lewontin an evolutionary biology professor at Chicago University, the changes in opinion also reflect general socio-political biases carried over into 'scientific realms'.

The bias flows from the process of classification itself. Humans have constructed classification systems based upon certain obvious morphological characters. These are characters to which the human senses are most attuned like the shape of noses, lips and

eye, skin colour, hair form and quantity.

This problem is even more pronounced in the classification of other organisms. To humans, all wild mice look alike because we are deprived of our normal visual cues. We use any colour differences among the mice, for example to isolate black and white, when in fact there may be more genetic variation among the individual mice in these groups. Such differentiation tends to emphasize group differences and ignore any individual variation.

In the past two decades, a revolution in our ability to objectively detect individual variation has produced stunning results. The methods use techniques in molecular biology.

First cells are taken from individual organisms. Portions of the cell's DNA are cut out (using restriction enzymes). Then the DNA from the cell of another organism is exposed to the original piece of DNA.

DNA is made of base pairs which fuse together, helping to hold the macromolecule together. Consequently, if the original piece "sticks" to the second DNA sample, then the base pair arrangement is identical. Otherwise the two pieces will not combine.

The cut pieces of DNA are called "restriction fragment length polymorphisms." They are referred to as "polymorphisms" because fragments do not always "stick"

together. When they do not, there is a variation at that particular section of DNA, indicating a specific genetic difference.

This process is the basis of methods used to determine variability, repeated over many different regions (or locuses) along the length of the DNA to make comparisons between organisms.

From extensive data bases, patterns of overall genetic variability between two organisms and between groups of individuals can be determined.

The techniques employed do not depend on any prior assumptions about the significance of the variation. They do not presuppose variations between individuals or groups, or any of the patterns of variation.

In one study, Lewontin used traditional race classifications to examine the genetic variety present between races, populations within races, and among individuals. The race groups used were Caucasians, Black Africans, Mongoloids, South Asian Aborigines, Amerinds, Oceanians, and Australian Aborigines.

The results indicate that 85 per cent of all genetic diversity occurs between individuals and a further 8 per cent is present between populations within a race, such as between someone from France and Ireland. The remaining 7 per cent of total human genetic diversity occurs within the race classification system.

Since the Lewontin study several other studies using geographical regions and language as group determinants have achieved extremely similar results.

It is therefore clear that the attention paid to differences between human races is due to a biased perception. Based on randomly chosen genetic differences, human races and populations are remarkably similar to each other. The largest part of human variation occurs between individuals.

Tarek Razek



## HYDE PARK

# The benefits of animal research

Many biomedical researchers and lay people acknowledge the benefits of animal research. Others question the validity of these commonly accepted benefits.

Still others, while acknowledging the benefits, object to the ethical implications of animal use in science, dissection and vivisection.

Some are looking to preventative medicine to reduce human suffering and as a result the number of animals required for research purposes.

They are challenging the belief that western medicine is the only way to improve human health. According to Professor Ralph Sattler of the McGill Biology department, "it is debatable to what extent medicine is actually responsible for our increased life span."

Sattler noted that factors such as hygiene, improved water and better nutrition all help increase our longevity, adding that individuals from cultures who have no contact with western medical science outlive many westerners.

The major killers in western society, heart disease and cancer, are preventable because they are lifestyle-related. According to Sattler, medical science may alleviate the symptoms but ignore prevention. He advocates alternatives to traditional animal-based medicine such as acupuncture and holistic medicine, emphasising there are other solutions.

US Surgeon General Koup, well known for his strong anti-smoking stance, advocates a preventative approach to cancer. According to Koup, \$20 billion have been spent over the last 20 years on cancer research, without producing a cure. The relative lack of success is not due to a shortage of money or talented scientists in the field, but rather to the approach used.

In contrast to Sattler, Dr. John Southin of the McGill Biology department, approves the use of animals in "necessary" research. He said that without animal research and related biomedical advances "we would have a lifespan similar to that of an inhabitant of an 18th century industrial city, or 30-35 years."

Southin acknowledges the benefits of the preventative approach to health, but said, "there is little profit in doing public health type of research" and "that it is pie in the sky to hope that a capitalist would put his/her money into an enterprise that would have

little or no profits."

Sattler, too, recognizes that although there are a "vast range of alternatives, these people get very little support, financial or otherwise and almost none, when compared to established researchers."

According to Sattler, it is "for these reasons these approaches cannot be improved and developed sufficiently."

In animal-based science, one method for learning is dissection. Although Southin said dissection is "an important part of a biology education," he acknowledged that "a great deal of dissection and then vivisection in introductory labs is unnecessary."

Southin differentiated between necessary and unnecessary "sacrificing of animals". For example, "where every person in the lab was required to kill

a rat for one gram of tissue from the liver. It was possible to do the whole lab using 10 rats as opposed to 160 rats," he said.

Some claim wasteful dissection goes on here at McGill. Psychology 502 is a one-credit course offered to undergrads to learn surgical techniques, through practice on animals. In Biology 354 pigeons are dissected to examine the flight muscles, and in Biology 206 each student must dissect a fish to obtain internal organs to demonstrate the basis of allometric growth in organisms.

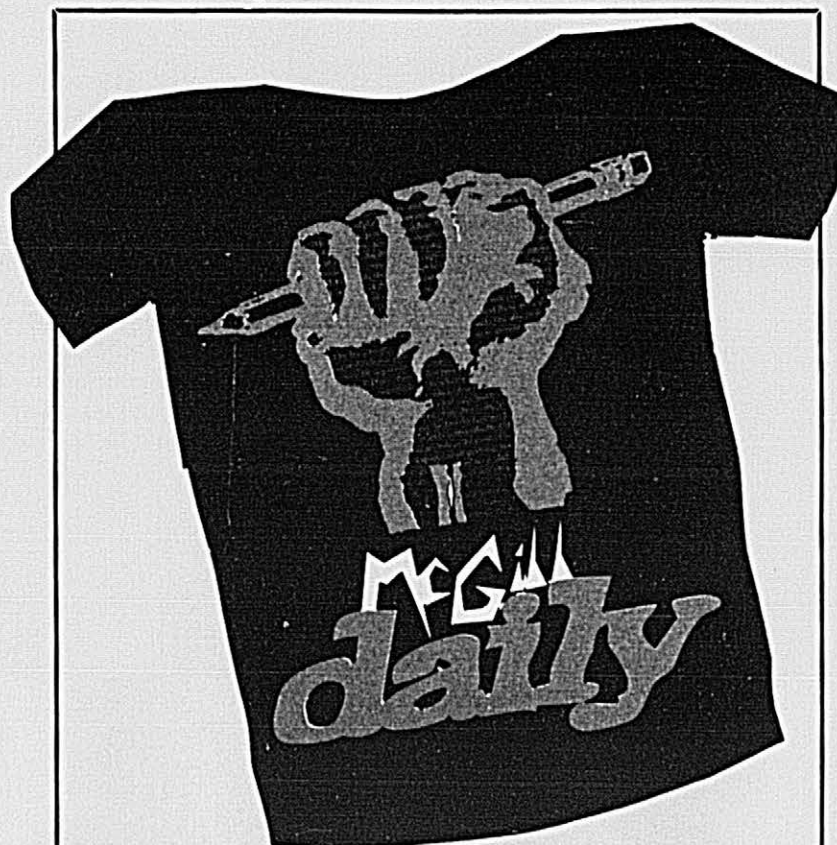
In March 1988, the government of California approved a bill requiring elementary, secondary and university students be allowed to choose whether or not to dissect animals in science classes. In Argentina, all vivisection and dissection of animals has been banned in schools.

Southin said he is "not certain that (such alternatives) would be a good option. Students who do not wish to dissect have the option to study other sciences."

He added, "sooner or later their inability to dissect will get in the way of their education."

Co-ordinator of the Concordia's Animal Rights Association, Wendy Dow said that wasteful dissection "teaches students that animal life is expendable" and to value other species only for their usefulness to humans.

Carolyn Durley  
Jennifer Long



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# IMPURE TRACES

## in your apple pie

by Karen Brown

SEVERAL YEARS AGO, A GROUP of American scientists linked cancer to a pesticide used on apple crops. In a country where "apple pie" is a popular cultural icon, it's perhaps not surprising how quickly consumers reacted to protect the apple image and eliminate traces of apple produce from school lunch programs. Canadians have yet to take such action, but concern about pesticides has spread across the border.

Seventy years ago, most of the nation's fruits and vegetables were produced in back yards and small farms. But today, the industrialization of agriculture and the focus on single crop production has resulted in highly centralized farming.

"The only reason that we use so many chemicals is that the farm population has gone down substantially in the past 50 years, anywhere from 35 per cent to 2-5 per cent. Going back to non-chemical measures would be labour intensive," says John Argall, a professional researcher in plant science at Macdonald College.

The financial benefits of pesticide have made them widespread, according to Danielle Dionne, Inspector at the Food Inspection Division of the Health Protection Branch of Health and Welfare Canada. "Instead of

putting 10 people for 2 days in the field to remove a special kind of weed, we can put in a herbicide which will work better and cost less," she says.

The energy and capital-intensive farming practiced in developed nations leads to monocropping, or growing only a single crop in the same area over a long period of time.

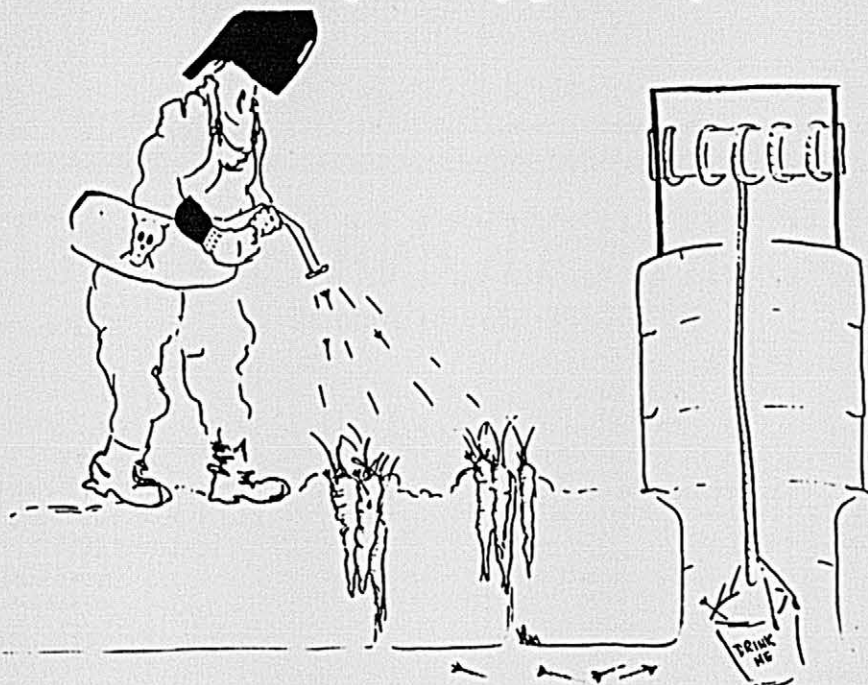
But monocropping results in a build-up of crop-specific insects, pests and disease. "Monocropping makes life easy for insects, weeds, and disease organisms that thrive on or with that particular crop," says Argall.

According to Professor of Agricultural

being," said Argall. "We're in a transition stage for certain produce, but the transition is going to be long."

According to Dionne, organic farming only accounts for about one per cent of what's on the market. Even if these numbers were to increase "it wouldn't be able to accommodate consumer needs. You can lose as much as 50 per cent of the crop. Without pesticides, the amounts produced are low and the cost is high."

Dionne stresses that research of alternatives to organic farming are ongoing. "They're trying to introduce predators to control the



Engineering at Macdonald College, Dr. Eric Norris, "a mixed culture of crops is by its very nature resistant to attack because it doesn't provide a chance for a major infestation to take place, but our economic situation could not sustain such a change."

The drawback to mixed culture systems is that each crop demands its own equipment which often can't be used for another crop. So large-scale farmers cut such economic losses by specializing.

Since this specialization depletes the soil of the same set of minerals, year after year, these elements must be fed back to the soil with fertilizers.

### Going organic

While consumers and growers alike continue to put pressure on the government to reduce pesticide use, many are considering going organic. Sources estimate that the drive involves both "a lack of specialization and lack of productivity."

The economic drawbacks of a return to traditional farming are prohibitive. "No one can afford the loss of revenue for the time

pests. It is done but it is not very well understood. Perhaps it's a new way that farming will go," she said.

The plant science department at Macdonald is currently researching the possibilities of large scale intercropping. Carrots and onions are being grown side by side to cut down on pesticide needs. The project has not yet achieved the economic success required for large scale production.

Dr. Stuart Hill, professor of Ecological Agriculture at Macdonald College, suggests a different approach to producing. "It's a matter of timing and designing," he says. According to Hill, there are three phases in the transition from chemicals to no chemicals: efficiency, substitution and redesigning.

"If we're going to use chemicals, we must start by using them efficiently to monitor pests, by determining the threshold for the pests," he says.

"Presently we don't have the technology to say 'there's a weed out there and nail it,'" adds Norris. Research in agricultural engineering aims to decrease pesticide use on crops and increase its efficiency.

The second part of Hill's strategy, substitution, entails "replacing chemicals with something more benign, for example, biological control such as pathogens or predators."

Redesigning and management techniques also help cut back on pesticide use. "This can be done by intercropping, companion crops. Then you maintain the plant by irrigation, fertilization, drainage and timing. All these can be done to help the plant and harm the pests," says Hill.

To generate a maximum yield for a particular crop, there are certain physical and chemical routes that can be tried. We're familiar with pruning trees in our backyards as a physical means of enhancing foliage and fruits.

One of the effects of pesticides is that they permit a greater density of plants to grow in a given area. In the apple orchard this means more trees. Another effect is that apples will remain on the trees longer than they normally would, thus increasing the tree's production. "Any situation such as this is likely to induce stress onto the organism," says Hill. "It is believed that this stress causes an increase in the levels of natural toxins."

According to McGill professor Joe Schwarcz, natural pesticides make up five to ten per cent of the weight of most plants. We probably consume 10 000 times as much of these natural toxins as pesticide residues.

No one knows what the 'normal' level of natural toxins would be without the stressors placed on these organisms. Even when produced, natural toxins usually break down faster than synthetic pesticides and pose a reduced risk to the environment.

Although consumers have focused on the direct effects of pesticides found on fruits and vegetables, there are suggestions of larger environmental damage. "Pesticide residue is a problem but it's not the main issue," says Argall.

The impact of pesticide use on the soil, the air and the water is usually underemphasized. According to Norris, most pesticides used today find their way into underground water, and generate ground water contamination.

"We don't have a nutritional requirement for perfect looking apples. As much as 60 per cent of pesticide use is cosmetic," says Hill.

But is the consumer ready for pesticide free produce? Does the possibility of paying at least 30 per cent higher food prices for something that may not look as good, taste as good, and last as long make sense?

Norris suggests that the average consumer may not be aware of the conflicting demands that are placed on the agricultural producer. "As an engineer I'm stuck in a dilemma. I have a moral obligation to the consumer to bring good quality and safe produce. They want attractive, nutritional, safe, cheap food. These four things may all be opposed to each other, particularly the 'cheap'."

The conflict between the rising popularity of organic foods and the economic demand for the mass produced variety is highlighted by Free Trade. "We've embarked on a mandate of reduced pesticide use when our government has clearly stated that we must compete in the agricultural market," says Argall.

The government offers no incentives to farmers who want to reduce pesticide use. What little aid is available, comes mainly from farmers unions, according to Dionne.

"The farmer is the victim in this," says Hill.

Without the necessary funds to research and develop alternatives to pesticides, agriculturalists' hands are tied. "The cheapest methods may be the most economically damaging," says Norris. "Yet if you don't use them someone else will. So your conscience is clean but you're unemployed."





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**Tennis Equipment****SESSION I • May 8 - June 30**

| COURSE                                                                    | DAY               | TIME           | COST (M/NM)*  | WKS |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------|-----|
| <b>DANCE</b>                                                              |                   |                |               |     |
| Jazz I                                                                    | Mon. & Wed.       | 08:30 - 10:00  | \$42/\$63     | 7   |
| Jazz II                                                                   | Mon. & Wed.       | 18:00 - 19:30  | \$42/\$63     | 7   |
| Jazz III                                                                  | Mon. & Wed.       | 19:30 - 21:00  | \$42/\$63     | 7   |
| Social                                                                    | Wednesday         | 18:30 - 20:00  | \$26/\$38     | 7   |
| Social                                                                    | Wednesday         | 20:00 - 21:30  | \$26/\$38     | 7   |
| <b>OUTDOOR PURSUITS</b>                                                   |                   |                |               |     |
| Equestrian                                                                | Wednesday         | 20:00 - 21:00  | \$75/\$80     | 6   |
|                                                                           | Friday            | 16:00 - 17:00  | \$75/\$80     | 6   |
|                                                                           | Saturday          | 14:00 - 15:00  | \$75/\$80     | 6   |
|                                                                           | Sunday            | 13:00 - 14:00  | \$75/\$80     | 6   |
|                                                                           | Sunday            | 14:00 - 15:00  | \$75/\$80     | 6   |
| Bordsailing                                                               | T.B.A.            |                |               |     |
| Sailing                                                                   | T.B.A.            |                |               |     |
| Rockclimbing                                                              | T.B.A.            |                |               |     |
| Kayaking I                                                                | Friday            | 18:45 - 20:15  | \$36/\$48     | 6   |
| Kayaking II                                                               | Saturday          | 09:00 - 10:30  | \$170/\$175   | 5   |
| (includes River Session)                                                  |                   |                |               |     |
| <b>MARTIAL ARTS</b>                                                       |                   |                |               |     |
| Tae Kwon Do                                                               | Tues. & Thurs.    | 19:00 - 20:30  | \$50/\$72     | 8   |
| Women's Self Defense                                                      | Tuesday           | 17:30 - 19:00  | \$30/\$46     | 8   |
| <b>VARIA</b>                                                              |                   |                |               |     |
| Golf                                                                      | Monday            | 12:00 - 13:30  | \$36/\$48     | 6   |
|                                                                           | Tuesday           | 17:30 - 19:00  | \$36/\$48     | 6   |
|                                                                           | Tuesday           | 19:00 - 20:30  | \$36/\$48     | 6   |
|                                                                           | Wednesday         | 18:00 - 19:30  | \$36/\$48     | 6   |
|                                                                           | Thursday          | 18:30 - 20:00  | \$36/\$48     | 6   |
|                                                                           | Friday            | 12:30 - 14:00  | \$36/\$48     | 6   |
|                                                                           | Saturday          | 10:00 - 11:30  | \$36/\$48     | 6   |
|                                                                           | Tues. & Thurs.    | 17:30 - 19:00  | \$35/\$60     | 8   |
|                                                                           | Tuesday           | 18:30 - 20:00  | \$35/\$60     | 8   |
| <b>FITNESS</b>                                                            |                   |                |               |     |
| Staff Aerobics*                                                           | Mon/Wed/Fri       | 12:15 - 13:15  | \$50/\$80     | 15  |
| Action Aerobics                                                           | Mon. & Wed.       | 18:00 - 19:00  | \$30/\$53     | 7   |
|                                                                           | Tues. & Thurs.    | 12:00 - 13:00  | \$30/\$53     | 7   |
| Super Fit                                                                 | Tues. & Thurs.    | 17:30 - 18:45  | \$35/\$60     | 7   |
| Action Aerobics                                                           | Mon. & Wed.       | 12:00 - 13:00  | \$30/\$53     | 7   |
| Low Impact                                                                | Mon. & Wed.       | 17:00 - 18:00  | \$30/\$53     | 7   |
|                                                                           | Tues. & Thurs.    | 12:30 - 13:30  | \$30/\$53     | 7   |
|                                                                           | Tues. & Thurs.    | 17:30 - 18:30  | \$30/\$53     | 7   |
| Total Workout                                                             | Monday            | 17:30 - 18:30  | \$2/\$4       | 7   |
|                                                                           | Tuesday           | 17:30 - 18:30  | \$2/\$4       | 7   |
|                                                                           | Wednesday         | 17:30 - 18:30  | \$2/\$4       | 7   |
|                                                                           | Thursday          | 17:30 - 18:30  | \$2/\$4       | 7   |
|                                                                           | Friday            | 17:30 - 18:30  | \$2/\$4       | 7   |
|                                                                           | Tues. & Thurs.    | 18:00 - 20:00  | \$25/\$42     | 2   |
| Weight Training Individual                                                | By Appointment    |                | \$20/\$28     |     |
| Weight Training Personal                                                  | By Appointment    |                | \$40/\$55     |     |
| Fitness Appraisal                                                         | By Appointment    |                | \$40/\$55     |     |
| *Starting June 19th, Staff Aerobics will be held Monday & Wednesday only. |                   |                |               |     |
| <b>RACQUETS</b>                                                           |                   |                |               |     |
| Tennis Intro                                                              | Monday            | 17:15 - 18:45  | \$40/\$52     | 6   |
|                                                                           | Wednesday         | 17:15 - 18:45  | \$40/\$52     | 6   |
|                                                                           | Wednesday         | 18:45 - 20:15  | \$40/\$52     | 6   |
|                                                                           | Thursday          | 17:15 - 18:45  | \$40/\$52     | 6   |
|                                                                           | Friday            | 17:15 - 18:45  | \$40/\$52     | 6   |
|                                                                           | Friday            | 18:45 - 20:15  | \$40/\$52     | 6   |
|                                                                           | Saturday          | 09:00 - 10:30  | \$40/\$52     | 6   |
|                                                                           | Saturday          | 12:00 - 13:30  | \$40/\$52     | 6   |
|                                                                           | Sunday            | 10:30 - 12:00  | \$40/\$52     | 6   |
|                                                                           | Tues. & Thurs.    | 18:45 - 20:15  | \$80/\$100    | 6   |
| Tennis Inter.                                                             | Monday            | 18:45 - 20:15  | \$40/\$52     | 6   |
|                                                                           | Tuesday           | 17:15 - 18:45  | \$40/\$52     | 6   |
|                                                                           | Friday            | 17:15 - 18:45  | \$40/\$52     | 6   |
|                                                                           | Saturday          | 10:30 - 12:00  | \$40/\$52     | 6   |
|                                                                           | Saturday          | 12:00 - 13:30  | \$40/\$52     | 6   |
|                                                                           | Sunday            | 09:00 - 10:30  | \$40/\$52     | 6   |
|                                                                           | Tues. & Thurs.    | 18:45 - 20:15  | \$80/\$100    | 6   |
| Tennis Adv.                                                               | Wednesday         | 17:15 - 18:45  | \$40/\$52     | 6   |
|                                                                           | Sunday            | 18:00 - 19:30  | \$40/\$52     | 6   |
|                                                                           | Wed. & Fri.       | 18:45 - 20:15  | \$80/\$100    | 6   |
| Tennis Clinic                                                             | Mon. & Wed.       | 18:00 - 20:00  | \$36/\$44     | 2   |
|                                                                           | June 19 - June 28 | Tues. & Thurs. | 18:00 - 20:00 | 2   |
|                                                                           | June 20 - June 29 | Tues. & Thurs. | 18:00 - 20:00 | 2   |
| Squash                                                                    | Monday            | 18:15 - 19:45  | \$25/\$37     | 5   |
|                                                                           | Tuesday           | 17:30 - 19:00  | \$25/\$37     | 5   |
|                                                                           | Thursday          | 18:15 - 19:45  | \$25/\$37     | 5   |
|                                                                           | Saturday          | 10:00 - 11:30  | \$25/\$37     | 5   |

| COURSE                                               | DAY            | TIME          | COST (M/NM)*         | WKS        |
|------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------------|------------|
| <b>AQUATICS</b>                                      |                |               |                      |            |
| RED CROSS                                            |                |               |                      |            |
| Yellow, Orange, Red, Maroon (Beginners & Jr.)        | Tues. & Thurs. | 18:00 - 19:00 | \$24/\$32            | 4(W)       |
| Blue, Green, Grey, White (Inter & Adv.)              | Saturday       | 10:30 - 11:30 | \$24/\$32            | 8(C)       |
| Swim Fit (Cardio-Resp. endurance)                    | Tues. & Thurs. | 19:00 - 20:30 | \$36/\$48            | 4(W)       |
| Synchro Swim (begins April 24)                       | Saturday       | 11:30 - 13:00 | \$36/\$48            | 8(C)       |
| CERTIFICATION COURSES - NATIONAL LIFE GUARD SERVICES |                |               |                      |            |
| Bronze Medallion & Art. Resp. Cert.                  | Mon. & Wed.    | 19:00 - 20:00 | \$30/\$38            | 6(W)       |
| (Pre-req. Life Saving 3 or Red Cross White)          | Wed. Class     | 18:00 - 19:00 | \$48/\$58            | 8(C)       |
| Intensive Red Cross                                  | Pool           | 19:00 - 21:00 | (plus exam fee \$14) |            |
| Instructors Course                                   | Mon. to Fri.   | 09:00 - 16:00 | \$85/\$120           | 5 Days (C) |
| (June 5 - 9)                                         |                |               |                      |            |
| (C) - Currie Pool, 475 Pine Avenue West              |                |               |                      |            |
| (W) - Weston Pool, 555B Sherbrooke West              |                |               |                      |            |

**SESSION II • July 3 - August 18**

|                                   |                   |               |            |      |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|------------|------|
| <b>DANCE</b>                      |                   |               |            |      |
| Jazz                              | Mon. & Wed.       | 18:00 - 19:30 | \$42/\$63  | 7    |
| Social                            | Wednesday         | 18:30 - 20:00 | \$26/\$38  | 7    |
| <b>OUTDOOR PURSUITS</b>           |                   |               |            |      |
| Equestrian                        | Wednesday         | 20:00 - 21:00 | \$75/\$80  | 6    |
|                                   | Friday            | 16:00 - 17:00 | \$75/\$80  | 6    |
|                                   | Saturday          | 14:00 - 15:00 | \$75/\$80  | 6    |
| Kayaking I                        | Saturday          | 09:00 - 10:30 | \$36/\$48  | 6    |
| <b>VARIA</b>                      |                   |               |            |      |
| Golf                              | Monday            | 12:00 - 13:30 | \$36/\$48  | 6    |
|                                   | Tuesday           | 17:30 - 19:00 | \$36/\$48  | 6    |
|                                   | Wednesday         | 18:00 - 19:30 | \$36/\$48  | 6    |
| <b>FITNESS</b>                    |                   |               |            |      |
| Action Aerobics                   | Tues. & Thurs.    | 12:00 - 13:00 | \$30/\$53  | 7    |
|                                   | Tues. & Thurs.    | 17:30 - 18:30 | \$30/\$53  | 7    |
| Low Impact                        | Mon. & Wed.       | 12:00 - 13:00 | \$30/\$53  | 7    |
|                                   | Mon. & Wed.       | 17:30 - 18:30 | \$30/\$53  | 7    |
| Total Workout                     | Monday            | 17:30 - 18:30 | \$2/\$4    | 7    |
|                                   | Tuesday           | 17:30 - 18:30 | \$2/\$4    | 7    |
|                                   | Wednesday         | 17:30 - 18:30 | \$2/\$4    | 7    |
|                                   | Thursday          | 17:30 - 18:30 | \$2/\$4    | 7    |
|                                   | Friday            | 17:30 - 18:30 | \$2/\$4    | 7    |
| Weight Training Individual        | By Appointment    |               | \$20/\$28  |      |
| Weight Training Personal          | By Appointment    |               | \$40/\$55  |      |
| Fitness Appraisal                 | By Appointment    |               | \$40/\$55  |      |
| <b>RACQUETS</b>                   |                   |               |            |      |
| Tennis Intro                      | Monday            | 17:15 - 18:45 | \$40/\$52  | 6    |
|                                   | Wednesday         | 17:15 - 18:45 | \$40/\$52  | 6    |
|                                   | Wednesday         | 18:45 - 20:15 | \$40/\$52  | 6    |
|                                   | Thursday          | 17:15 - 18:45 | \$40/\$52  | 6    |
|                                   | Friday            | 17:15 - 18:45 | \$40/\$52  | 6    |
|                                   | Friday            | 18:45 - 20:15 | \$40/\$52  | 6    |
|                                   | Saturday          | 09:00 - 10:30 | \$40/\$52  | 6    |
|                                   | Saturday          | 12:00 - 13:30 | \$40/\$52  | 6    |
|                                   | Sunday            | 10:30 - 12:00 | \$40/\$52  | 6    |
|                                   | Tues. & Thurs.    | 18:45 - 20:15 | \$80/\$100 | 6    |
| Tennis Inter.                     | Monday            | 18:15 - 20:15 | \$40/\$52  | 6    |
|                                   | Tuesday           | 17:15 - 18:45 | \$40/\$52  | 6    |
|                                   | Wednesday         | 17:15 - 18:45 | \$40/\$52  | 6    |
|                                   | Friday            | 17:15 - 18:45 | \$40/\$52  | 6    |
|                                   | Saturday          | 10:30 - 12:00 | \$40/\$52  | 6    |
|                                   | Saturday          | 12:00 - 13:30 | \$40/\$52  | 6    |
|                                   | Sunday            | 09:00 - 10:30 | \$40/\$52  | 6    |
|                                   | Tues. & Thurs.    | 18:45 - 20:15 | \$80/\$100 | 6    |
| Tennis Adv.                       | Wednesday         | 17:15 - 18:45 | \$40/\$52  | 6    |
|                                   | Sunday            | 09:00 - 10:30 | \$40/\$52  | 6    |
|                                   | Wed. & Fri.       | 18:45 - 20:15 | \$80/\$100 | 6    |
| Tennis Clinic                     | Mon. to Fri.      | 18:00 - 20:00 | \$45/\$55  | 1    |
|                                   | Aug. 14 - Aug. 18 |               |            |      |
| Squash                            | Monday            | 18:15 - 19:45 | \$25/\$37  | 5    |
|                                   | Thursday          | 18:15 - 19:45 | \$25/\$37  | 5    |
| <b>AQUATICS</b>                   |                   |               |            |      |
| Swim Fit (Cardio-Resp. endurance) | Tues. & Thurs.    | 13:00 - 14:00 | \$36/\$48  | 6(W) |

\* M = member fee, NM = non-member fee



## Rev. Bob says...

### To the Daily:

Since Mitu Sengupta (sic) has given a comment on McGill Christian Fellowship's presentation of Rev. Hown Howard on the topic of homosexuality, I express the hope that another comment might be allowed.

I was present at the event and I felt that Rev. Howard's autobiographical account of his own struggles with what he felt as a painful obsession was both courageous and calm. For Sengupta (sic) to call this an 'hour of mindless diatribe' strikes me as extreme.

Neither the invited speaker nor members of the audience called for the elimination of any segment of human society. On the contrary, it was an evening in which a Christian pastor aired his views, and in the discussion period following, some gays and lesbians expressed their views, fervently and respectfully. Given recent newspaper accounts of anti-gay activities in Montréal, I think that this event was a positive accomplishment for the McGill campus.

**Rev. Bob Moran CSP**  
Director,  
McGill Newman Centre



## Unflashy but active

### To the Daily:

I am writing in response to the March 10 Women's issue editorial. In this column, the McGill Women's Union was unfairly portrayed. It is true that the Women's Union has seen more active times, but we are by no means in an "introspective year" as the editorial suggests.

The Daily cites the Concordia Women's Collective in comparison to McGill. Such a comparison is unfair for several reasons. First of all, the Concordia Women's Center, has a paid co-ordinator, unlike the McGill Women's Union. A paid co-ordinator ensures the fact that the time consuming chores that occupy any club will be completed. McGill Women's Union is staffed by a handful of students who dedicate their time between school and jobs. Secondly, Concordia is known for its strong Women's Studies major. It therefore attracts more women who are sympathetic to the idea of a women's union. The Concordia student body and administration also tends to be less apathetic than McGill's. This is evident from the number of women's organizations on the Concordia campus. People are more willing to get involved.

I don't want to end on a negative note, so I will finish by filling you in



on some of this year's Women's Union activities. The Birth Control co-op was in full force, with extended hours from last year. We added a hundred new books to the library, and revised the library cataloguing system. We maintained our resource center, and were able to provide informational literature on a wide range of topics. Many women came up to the Women's Union to seek ideas and suggestions on their school papers related to women's issues. It is ironic, that even the Daily has used the Women's Union as a source of information for its articles. For example, an article in the women's issue was written after consultation with a Women's Union member.

So while the Women's Union hasn't been flashy, we haven't been "introspective." We are still active, maintaining the space in room 423. I hope that in the future, reporters from the Daily staff will spend some time at the Women's Union before hastily composing an unfair editorial. Likewise, I hope that all women who are not satisfied with McGill Women's Union, will get involved.

**Ronit Bezalel**  
Arts U2  
Women's Union Member

## SCM not homophobes

### To the Daily:

We represent the Student Christian Movement (SCM) which co-sponsored, with McGill Chaplaincy, the AIDS workshop to which Mitu Sengupta refers in her comment (March 20). SCM did not sponsor the talk by Rev. John Howard, March 17, which was organized by McGill Christian Fellowship. Although SCM placed pamphlets at Rev. Howard's talk, this did not indicate our support for his views. Unfortunately, Sengupta confuses two events which were organized by different groups. Whereas Rev. Howard represented a clearly stated position on gay men and lesbians within the church, the SCM-Chaplaincy workshop was designed to promote a greater understanding of AIDS as a personal issue affecting everyone regardless of sexual orientation.

As Women's Union Co-ordinator Lisa Hardin points out, there are Christian communities which welcome the participation of gay men and lesbians. SCM is one of these. We are an ecumenical group (not affiliated with any one Christian denomination) committed to exploring the relationship between faith and social justice. We therefore

recognize that AIDS is, as Sengupta says, "one of the most pressing political and social issues today."

The SCM-Chaplaincy workshop was designed to inform the average person of the true facts about AIDS as well as raise money for Nazareth House AIDS hospice. We were not "drawing a thick line of morality" through the issue, but instead, offered to those interested informative speakers working in the field. In planning the workshop, we approached several campus groups, including GALOM, to help us. Unfortunately, GALOM showed a lack of interest.

Mitu Sengupta clearly did not make the effort to investigate the nature of our workshop. She did not phone the organizers (phone numbers were provided on the pamphlets) nor did any reporter from the Daily attend the event although we invited them.

**Arianne Cloutier**

BA U2

**Mike Crawley**

BSc U3

**Andrea Flemming**

BA U3

**Christian Kruse**

Cont. Ed. 1

Student Christian Movement

## Sentience is no joke

### To the Daily:

We are called 'extremists' for having a high level of consideration for the lives of other creatures. This seems like a noble cause to be 'extreme' about. Unfortunately, such a concern is overshadowed by the interests of the powerful lobbies behind animal research, pharmaceutical companies, intensive animal farming and the fur industry. In addition, most people have been conditioned since birth to accept ideas such as: animal research is going to lead to cures for human diseases; meat is an important part of one's diet; and fur is an acceptable fashion.

META's position is that the infliction of unnecessary suffering or death on sentient creatures is morally wrong. What is necessary or unnecessary is open to debate. We are definitely against the majority of animal research (approximately 80 per cent) used to test cosmetics and household products. Medical



researchers will argue that certain animals need to be exploited for human 'progress'. Our response is that animal research shouldn't be a secretive, closed door affair. The

experiments should be publicly announced and reviewed before the research begins. Questions should be addressed such as: How important and useful is the research? Why aren't alternatives such as human cell cultures applicable in this case? Has the physical and psychological suffering been minimized? Is the experiment repetitive?

Many of our members are opposed to animal research on ethical grounds. Even if it could be made less cruel, animals should still have the right to live unmolested. Like slavery, its supposed "benefits" do not justify its continuance.

A few of META's members have formed a committee that argues against animal research from a scientific angle. They are questioning the appropriateness of using animals to study human disease. Why for instance, has there been so little progress in fighting cancer despite decades of animal research costing billions of dollars? Would not the money be better spent on a health system that stresses the prevention of disease and holistic medicine?

META hopes humanity will evolve towards a more humane and natural coexistence with the other creatures of this earth.

**Stephen Leckie**  
President  
McGill for the Ethical  
Treatment of Animals



## Fetus on parade

### To the Daily:

Here is yet another letter in the ongoing abortion/anti-abortion dialogue.

In my own thinking about the abortion question I have recognized that the fundamental problem is establishing the rights of the fetus. Is the fetus a human being? Does the fetus then have the same rights as other human beings? Or is the fetus just a "mass of flesh" lacking any sort of rights?

In the context of Carol Hodgson and Alex Roslin's letter which states: abortion is acceptable because fetuses are naturally aborted, if the fetus has the same rights as a human being this would mean we would not have the right to unnaturally abort the fetus? Equivalently, can we kill people because they die naturally?

What then are the rights of the fetus?

**Jeff Posterski**  
Sven Trenholm  
U3 Mathematics



## McGill francophones are not distinct

### To the Daily:

A university has to meet the needs of its students. Since the student population of McGill is approximately 25 per cent francophone, and since the university does need increased funding from the distinct society, it is only practically appropriate that services in French be increased to better serve the student population.

McGill is nevertheless, at least at the present time, in English institution. I do not think it's fair for the francophones to use their majority status as an argument to change the way McGill is operated, including the Students' Society. McGill Québec should work within the existing structure of the SSMU rather than demanding a status level different from the other cultural organizations, as they did in the Gazette article of 28 March. Within McGill they are simply one of many.

**Richard Proulx**  
U2 Arts





With their generous support the M.U.R.C. was able to raise funds allowing the crew to continue in the pursuit of excellence and maintain a competitive spirit.

***Thank you!***

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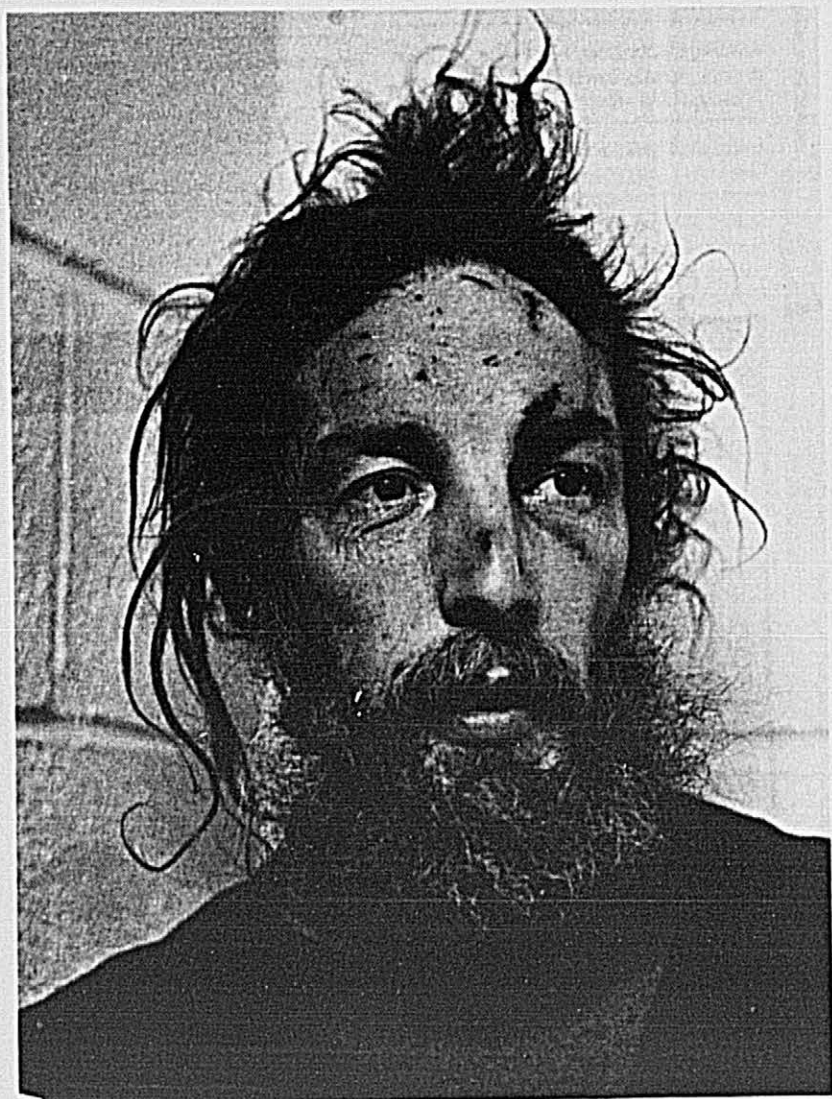
*... and to those who wish to remain anonymous!*

*Catch the wave ... join the McGill Crew in September 1989!*





*The homeless of downtown Montréal are living in the alleys between skyscrapers. They continue to live surrounded by neglect and disdain. Injustice so close to home should not go unnoticed. - Heidi Hollinger*







Université de Montréal

# CLASSIFIEDS

Ads may be placed through the Daily business office, room B-17, Union Building, 9h00 - 15h00. Deadline is 14h00 two weekdays prior to date of publication.

McGill students: \$3.00 per day; \$7.00 for 3 consecutive days. McGill Faculty and Staff: \$4.00 per day. All others: \$4.50 per day. There is a 25 word limit. There will be a charge of 25¢ for each word over the limit. Boxed ads are available at \$4.00 per ad per day - no discounts on boxing. **EXACT CHANGE ONLY PLEASE.**

The Daily assumes no financial responsibility for errors, or damage due to errors. Ad will re-appear free of charge upon request if information is incorrect due to our error. The Daily reserves the right not to print any classified ad.

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**FOR SALE:** Ikea stuff cheaper than Ikea; Dresser, bookcases, mirror, desk, table, audio rack. Also bed (mattress + Box Spring), lamps. Call Nancy 848-9714.

**Must Sell Double Futon, Ikea Shelves, Pinette,** Queen Waterbed, TV, Rocking Chair, Deck Chairs, Carpet, Dressers, Lamps.... All good condition, price negotiable + near McGill. 849-8380 before 10.

**Manhattan weekends** Thursdays to Sundays \$109.00 canadian including Dormitory, bus etc. \$128 Hotel Package. Paris London Brussels. Advance booking, Victoria Day. Andy 931-4871, 939-5969.

**One double bed,** eight months old, three year guarantee. Like new. Price negotiable. Contact Angela or Brian. 254-0237.

**Apt. Sale, Everything must go:** color TV, sofa, beautiful Tropical Plants, kitchen articles, shelves, tables 286-8104.

## 365 WANTED TO BUY

**Looking for Large Rucksack** (Knapsack, Backpack) for serious living-out-of. Am running away from Hom. Minimum 75 litres. Phone Arne 281-6432 late.

## 367 CARS FOR SALE

**Honda CRX '87,** 45 000 KM, AMFM Stereo Cassette Radio, color black, \$10 000 - 486.4009.

## 372 - LOST & FOUND

**Reward!!!!** If you found a McGill Crew Jacket, please call 284-6111. ♦♦♦♦♦

**LOST:** My shoe (black w/ silver buckle) Friday

Night in lobby of 900 Sherbrooke W. Oh pretty please give it back, my foot is cold. Call caroline at 939-9733. No questions asked + I'll give you some bucks for reward \$.

**BLACK WALLET. "Lost" at ANNIES (ugh)** A few Fridays ago. Please return to Daily (Student Union, 3480 McTavish, Rm. B-03: 398-6784/5) No questions asked. Vital medical documents.

**I found your tapes on Prince Arthur** call Gill at 289-9672.

**Lost - Friday March 17, (St. Pat's) Union** Building. Small Address book - black outline with picture on cover. Contains important medical information. Please call 284-5233.

**Lost: Silver and Amethyst bracelet,** in vicinity of Redpath Library on Sunday, March 19th. Call 285-8972.

## 374 - PERSONALS

**Need Information? Feeling lonely?** Just want to chat? Then call McGill Nightline! We are students talking to students. 398-6246, 7 days a week, 6 p.m. to 3 a.m. Anonymous and confidential.

**Gays and Lesbians of McGill** offer a peer counselling service, Monday through Wednesday, from 7:00 pm to 10:00 pm. 398-6822. It's a chance to talk.

## Frosty says...

"Live fast, die young and enjoy yourself. Be a good citizen, enslave yourself and die slow. The choice is yours."



**WSN:** We'll try and find you a neighbor to walk home with. If not, pairs of volunteers at the ready (at least one woman per pair) Choose to use the WALK-SAFE-NETWORK! We meet in the McLennan Lobby. Mon. - Thurs. 10 & 10:50 pm.

**C.V. padding seminar** to be held this summer, in Montreal. All cigar-chomping, hard-nosed news editors welcome.

**Travel Club now being formed.** Want to learn about the travel industry, organize events, travel free as your club representative, etc. 762-0332. Please leave your name and phone number.

**Hey Anne, Colleen, Danielle, David, Hln, Jenny, Jeremy, Jill, Julia, Katia, Stephanie.** Thanks so much for giving me a hand! Poster Man.

**Clean cut, athletic male 25** looking for a Boyish-looking male for cycling, photography and friendship (?) Intelligence and humour are definitely good qualities. Richard, Box 4255, Westmount, H3Z 3B6.

**Personal Income Tax Returns.** We can help you complete all forms, student rate \$20 for basic forms. Call David 345-1167 anytime.

**Hey people!** McGill christian fellowship's year-end gathering is coming your way! april 7. keep your eyes open for the exact time and place.

**NOTICE: McGill Nightline** will be open every night until MAY 2nd (second). If you need to talk call us at 398-6246, 6pm - 3am.

Mikes end of the year stuff. I could go into soporific monologues on all the various happenings etc. that occurred this year, but in respect to expediency allow merely to say that some of you are, like, babes, some nice people, some real boner heads and just plain assholes, but for the most part its been pleasant. ☺

## Bunnies Rule.

## 383 LESSONS OFFERED

**FITNESS WITH PLEASURE:** Personalized consultations in your own home or office. Rick Blatter, B Ed., CFA, Health & Fitness Consultant. Office Hours: Saturday mornings 05h30 - 13h30., 652-1352.

**To Practice your French, Spanish, etc.** Meet people who speak it! Call La Langathèque for a linguistic exchange 597-0680. Flexible, economical and fun.

**Are you looking for an Italian Tutor?** I'm a teacher from Italy and I can certainly help you. Call Giovanni at: 333-1869.

**Spanish lessons** given by experienced and qualified teacher - evenings and/or weekends. Five minute walk from McGill Campus. \$15.00/hour. 844-7355.

## 385 - NOTICES

**SAVAGES WILL DIE.** End the hypocrisy, speciesism must be eradicated. Do you eat your retarded sons and daughters? Should we slaughter the mentally disabled in order to test the latest eye-liner? Think, for one day your savagery will surely destroy you.

**New York Weekends after exams.** Thursdays midnight to Sundays, Victoria Day. Deluxe bus, discount coupons etc. Dormitory \$109 Canadian, Hotel, \$128.00 advance. Andy 931-4871, 939-5969.

## 387 VOLUNTEERS

**Are you Interested/concerned** about the Environment and the fact it is becoming increasingly degraded? If yes, then you may want to volunteer your help for CKUT's Peace and Environment Show - Call Paul or Jed or Laura at 398-6787 or 277-6154. It's fun, and politically correct too!



**BILLY THE FROG**  
(formerly the tadpole)

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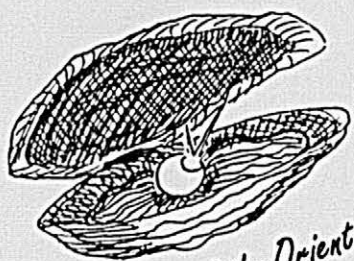
# YOU CAN

# HOLD THE WORLD

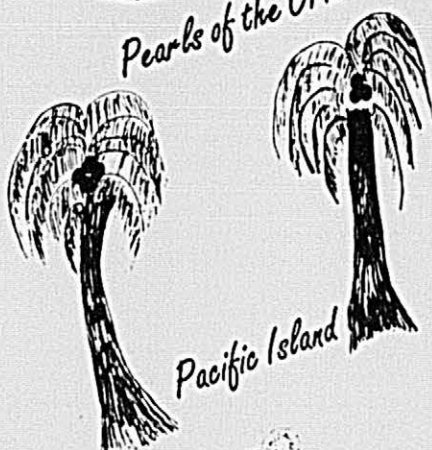


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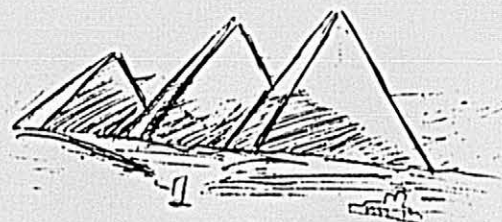
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- Travel Insurance
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*Egypt*



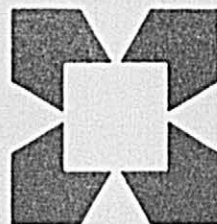
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